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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

League Upholds Franco-Belgian Stand

Council Condemns Germany's Action

But Ribbentrop Tells Occupation Of Rhineland Is No Breach Of Locarno

HISTORIC SCENE AT LONDON MEETING

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: March 19.

The League Council passed unanimously the Franco-Belgian resolution condemning the German infringement of Treaties, Herr von Ribbentrop, who headed the Nazi Delegation, commenting on the decision said that, it would not be maintained in the judgment of history.

The Next Tug-of-War

The next great international tug-of-war is expected to arise on the Agreement of the Locarno Powers that, as a basis of negotiations, firstly, the Franco-Soviet Pact be referred to the Hague for ruling and secondly, the International Force shall occupy twenty kilometres on the German side of the Frontier and thirdly, co-operation between the British and French general staffs.

German Attitude

German circles are pessimistic of Herr Hitler endorsing this basis, especially the second point, which has evoked the German official comment that, it is wholly unacceptable.

Historic Scene

There was a historic scene when Herr von Ribbentrop presented Germany's case for remilitarisation of the Rhineland at the meeting of the League Council. Herr von Ribbentrop, dressed entirely in black, was one of the first delegates to arrive at St. James's Palace where he was welcomed by Mr. Stanley Bruce.

In The Chamber

When the full meeting opened, the German delegates walked to their seats directly. Herr von Ribbentrop saw M. Flandin and he walked round the table whereupon M. Flandin rose and the two shook hands. Signor Grandi also shook hands with the German representatives.

While Herr von Ribbentrop spoke rapidly M. Flandin sat back in his chair with eyes fixed on the ceiling, while Signor Grandi, face inscrutable, sat with folded arms.

GERMAN ACTION CONDEMNED

League Council Passes Franco-Belgian Resolution

LONDON, March 19.

With one abstention,—Chile,—the League Council adopted unanimously the Franco-Belgian resolution.

Opening the session, Mr. Bruce, speaking for Australia, said that Herr Von Ribbentrop's statement had not altered his view that it was his duty to support the resolution. He expressed the opinion that M. Flandin and M. Van Zeeland had showed great moderation in the face of trying circumstances.

After the vote, the Chairman invited the three Locarno signatories to express their opinions though votes would not be recorded. France and Belgium replied "yes" and Germany "no."

Herr Von Ribbentrop declared that if his statement in the morning was considered more fully by the Council they would come to a different decision. He was convinced that the Council resolution would not be maintained in the judgment of history.

M. Flandin replied that under International Law nobody was entitled to judge his own case. He reiterated his willingness, if Germany desired, to submit the dispute to The Hague.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.

BRITISH CABINET MEETS

LONDON, March 19.

On the conclusion of the League Council meeting, the British Cabinet met to consider the Locarno agreement already reached in principle.

Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons that he hoped to make a full statement on the international situation to-morrow. —Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

Breach Of Locarno Pact, Says Ribbentrop

LONDON, March 19.

Herr Von Ribbentrop had occupied his vacant seat when the League Council opened at 10-30 a.m.

Opening the proceedings Herr Von Ribbentrop expressed the hope that the resumption of relations by Germany with the League might prove a turning point in the history of Europe after the manifold confusion and the unhappy years after the war.

Stating the fundamental German attitude towards the Locarno Pact outlined by Herr Hitler on March 7, Herr Von Ribbentrop outlined the main features of the Locarno Pact, the most important of which exclude the use of force between France and Belgium on the one hand, and Germany on the other, for all time.

BURDEN FOR GERMANY.

Herr Von Ribbentrop said that the Locarno Pact carried a burden for Germany, leaving the important and populous Rhineland without any military protection. "I believe that, from the standpoint of higher justice, such limitation of the most primitive sovereign rights would itself in the long run, be an almost intolerable condition for the nations."

FRANCO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

Herr Von Ribbentrop enunciated Germany's objections to the Franco-Soviet alliance:

Firstly, the Alliance brings together two States, comprising 275 million people;

Secondly, the two contracting parties are each by themselves the strongest military powers in the world.

Thirdly, the Alliance is exclusively directed against Germany.

Fourthly, Russia, which itself is separated by a long distance from Germany and cannot be attacked by her, has, through similar military alliance with Czechoslovakia, indirectly advanced its boundaries to the German Frontier;

Fifthly, France and Russia have, by that Alliance, made themselves

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 3 4.)

FLANDIN SEES GRANDI

Significant Parleys On Italo-Abyssinian Question

LONDON, March 19.

M. Flandin and M. Van Zeeland departed for home. M. Flandin before leaving had an important interview with Signor Grandi at which the Italo-Abyssinian question was discussed.—Reuter.

NEGUS DIRECTS OPERATIONS

ADDIS ABABA, March 19.

Desperate fighting is proceeding around Amba Alagi. The Italians are reported to be trying to press on towards Lake Ashangi, but are encountering vigorous counter-attacks. The Abyssinians claim to be holding their ground, although it is admitted that both sides are suffering heavily. The Emperor is reported to be directing Ethiopian strategy working twenty hours daily, quite undismayed by heavy artillery and aeroplane bombardments which are daily intensifying.—Reuter.

Salary Of Co-ordination Minister

LONDON, March 19.

Mr. T. J. Oconnor, Member of the House of Commons has been appointed Solicitor-General in place of Sir Donald Somerville who has been promoted as Attorney-General. Mr. Baldwin announced that Sir Thomas Inskip's salary as Minister of Co-ordination of Defence would be 5,000 sterling.—Reuter.

LABOUR WINS IN BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, March 19.

Dumbartonshire bye-election, consequent on the appointment of Commander Cochrane (Unionist) as Governor of Burma has resulted in a Labour gain.

Mr. Thomas Cassels (Labour) secured 20,187 votes; Mr. Arthur Duffes (National Government) 19,295 votes; Robert Gray (Scottish Nationalist) 1599 votes.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

ELECTION MEETING ABANDONED.

CALCUTTA, March 19.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at a public meeting at Madock Square this evening under the presidency of Dr. Indra Narayan Sen in connection with the coming Corporation elections. Following several cases of rough handling by members of the opposite groups, the President had to declare the meeting closed.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, March 19.

It is understood that two vital amendments have been made in the Locarno agreement to-day, namely, dropping the clauses regarding international occupation and the French demand for the withdrawal of some German troops. The agreement as initialled will not be signed until it has received the approval of the British and French Governments.

M. Flandin and Mr. Anthony Eden are expected to announce the terms of the French Chamber and the House of Commons respectively to-morrow. The agreement bases itself chiefly upon the appeal to the Hague for a ruling which will bind all parties. Britain gives France and Belgium assurances of support in the event of aggression.

The French hope that Germany will agree to restore the "status quo" before the Rhineland in the event of Hague ruling favouring France. At present it is doubtful whether Germany is willing to go so far.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal watches ashes being taken out of the 'plane.

Basket of Kamala's ashes lying exposed to public view.

Jawaharlal consoles his mother, when she breaks down as the ashes are being removed to the car.

LEADERS' TALKS IN HARIJAN COLONY

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Kripalani had again prolonged talks this morning in the Harijan Colony from 8 till 10.

Immediately after coming out from these talks Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went to Gandhiji's cottage to hold further discussions with Gandhiji.

Acharya Kripalani being approached by a special representative of the "United Press" appointed in Gandhiji's cottage remarked that the real future of Congress politics was being decided upon there.—United Press.

JAWAHAR TO MEET M. L. As.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

Some members of the Assembly will have an opportunity of holding talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at an informal party which is being arranged in Panditji's honour by Pandit Krishnakanta Malaviya.

Pandit Krishnakanta Malaviya has invited a few friends at his residence on March 22 to meet Pandit Nehru.—United Press.

MALAVIYA TO SEE GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, it is understood, will meet Mahatma Gandhi this evening. A great significance is attached in political circles to this interview at this time.

Informed circles opine that Panditt Malaviya will hold talks about the communal settlement and untouchability work.

Gandhiji will, of course, like to know from Panditji himself about his recent experience at Nasik.—United Press.

IS IT "FRIENDLY PRESS" AGAIN?

Story Of A Secretariat Bungle

Thanks to bungling "somewhere in the Secretariat," the important announcement of the appointment of a new Minister for the Bombay Province, found place in only one English newspaper in the city of Bombay on Thursday morning.

"It is announced for the information of the public that His Excellency the Government of Bombay has been pleased to select the Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi as Minister for Local Self-Government vice the Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E., with effect from the first day of April, 1936." So ran the announcement.

Director Does Not Know

The Director of Information had no information, prior to this announcement, on the subject.

Enquiries in official circles elicited the reply that the instructions left by the Government were interpreted to mean that the information was to be furnished to that particular newspaper only.

This sample of "most-favoured" treatment was something new in the public life of Bombay and promptly our representative interviewed the Home Member in this connection.

Bell Regrets It

Sir Robert Bell kindly explained that the appointment was made on Wednesday at about 11 a.m. and instructions were issued to the effect that the appointment should be announced to all the newspapers in the city as is usually done through the Director of Information, but these instructions were, unfortunately misunderstood.

Mr. F. J. Gennings, the Director of Information, had gone to England on leave, and it is understood, even before the information was communicated to the Director's Office, to be issued to the Press, a Government spokesman had taken a newspaperman into confidence, and dictated the announcement by Wednesday afternoon. The office of the Legislative Council Secretariat was ransacked for a brief history of the career of the new Minister. And by evening all the available information was ready for print.

Even the Press Association of the Legislature which came into being under the patronage of the President, who is now appointed Minister, was completely ignored.

Sir Robert Bell regretted that such a mistake should have occurred.

Grigg's New Version Of Indian History

QUOTES VEDAS FOR PURPOSE OF TAXATION

Finance Bill Battle In The Assembly

Discussion on the Finance Bill continued in the Assembly Thursday.

The most noteworthy speech was that of Sir Frank Noyce who catalogued official achievements in the cause of Indian industry. After referring to the growth of Swadeshi industries under the policy of protection, Sir Frank said that he himself wore Swadeshi, drank Swadeshi and smoked Swadeshi.

Dr. Khan Saheb urged a radical change in the entire machinery to ensure just and fair distribution to the masses.

Sir James Grigg was the last speaker of the day and he created a storm in the House by his strange reading of Indian history and tirade against Congress leaders.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

The question hour again dispensed with in the Assembly to-day.

The president at the outset announced the receipt of a notice for a motion of adjournment of the house from Mr. Nilkanthdas to discuss, "The failure of the Government of India to safeguard the industrial and economic interests of India in connection with the contract for the Howrah Bridge."

Mr. Nilkanthdas informed the President that in deference to the wishes of his party, (the Congress Party), he did not propose to move the adjournment motion.

Mr. G. S. Gupta resuming his unfinished speech on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday, said that Lord Curzon had laid down progressive moderation as the Land Revenue policy of the Government of India but the subsequent events had proved it to be one of progressive exploitation. In a short period the land revenue had increased by 300 per cent. He urged the immediate reduction of land revenue and the fixation of a minimum of 15 lakhs in C. P. and 10 acres in other provinces as a holding which should not be taxed just as the income of Rs. 1,000 were not taxed. In the interests of Lancashire, Bombay and Ahmedabad, Government were spending lakhs and lakhs on cotton improvement but nothing was done for rice which was the main crop of India. The speaker finally urged the reduction of freight on cattle imported into the Chhatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces in order to help the peasantry.

Sir Frank Noyce assured Mr. Gupta that Government were doing a lot for the improvement of rice. The Rice Committee under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was already working. The work that was being done for Cotton was financed by the cess raised by the Cotton Industry itself. He asked whether the Rice Industry was prepared to raise such a cess.

GOVT. & SWADESHI.

Turning to the speech of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Frank Noyce said the Government were still engaged in considering those recommendations of the Whitley Commission which had not yet been given effect to. As regards the health insurance scheme, the Government of India had ascertained the views of the local Governments, and although he had not minutely studied them, he feared these views were not very encouraging. There was no reason to believe that the figures of industrial unemployment were going up. The Government of India had done a good deal in the matter. The policy of discriminate protection, the stores purchase, action taken after trade negotiations with Japan and the Anglo-Japanese trade agreements were evidence of the desire of the Government to assist the Indian industries in purchasing the Indian stores. The stores department had given the Indian manufacturers valuable advice.

Continuing Sir Frank Noyce asked the members who had not seen the Industrial Exhibition at Delhi to visit it and see the extent of the development of Swadeshi industries. The speaker himself was wearing Swadeshi shirt, socks and underwear, drank Swadeshi mineral water, and his hat too was a Swadeshi as the head-gear of any other member of the House. He also smoked Swadeshi cigars. (Cheers).

POPULATION PROBLEM

The opposition members who continued to think in terms of heavy industries like locomotives and motor cars ignored a very healthy development that had already taken place. It would bring about a better balance between industry and agriculture if India had multiplicity of small industries, springing up everywhere. Sir Frank Noyce expressed disappointment that no speaker had referred to the population problem which had such a vital bearing on the question of employment. The Government had no control over the matter and he could only hope that the time came for the members opposite to sit on the Treasury Benches, they would be able to deal with it successfully. There was no problem demanding greater thought and consideration than this.

DIFFERENCE OVER FIGURES.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir deprecated the remarks made during the debate which might shake the credit of India in the world's money market. The country's credit stood very high, and the proportion of unproductive debt had been brought down to sixteen per cent of the total debt. The railways had paid 42 crores to general revenue and 66 crores to depreciation fund and after paying all the losses still had 1181 lakhs in the fund. That was a record of which no commercial concern need feel ashamed, and would feel confident about its credit. He maintained if the Quetta expenditure was charged to capital, the country would pay 29,84,000 for fifty years to meet the cost of the Quetta reconstruction, and could not understand how the Finance Member worked it out at 75 lakhs per year. The House had a right to make inroads into the revenue for relief of taxation when it could be done, and maintained that the power of certification should not be used without justification.

OVERHAUL MACHINERY.

Dr. Khan Sahib said economists and financiers unnecessarily tried to complicate simple facts. What the country wanted was a just and fair distribution of the products of this country: but this could not be done under the pre-

(Continued on page 8).

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 15 Guzrathi Senior Trained lady teachers and Commercial and Science Teacher for Nairobi. Excellent salary. Apply Box 5788, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Governesses middle-aged knowing English well and little Hindi to take charge of Indian children up to seven years. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 50, Boarding and Lodging free. Apply Box No. 5784. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—An experienced Carding and Spinning-Master with a good knowledge of combers for a fine count Mill. Apply with full particulars of experience, etc., Box No. 2835 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A first class Boiler Attendant or second class Engineer with knowledge of Electricity for a dyeing factory in Bombay. Apply with the copies of certificates and testimonials to Box No. 5782, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart healthy and hard-working honest young men of age not below 23 to take up a business career. Success guaranteed, if instructions followed. Training and probationary periods 1 and 4 months respectively. Only those ready to give refundable cash security of Rs. 150 should apply with photo if possible stating behind it, height, weight and languages fluently spoken. E. N. M. C/o Postmaster, Dharwar. 5778

Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of District and Special Managers on Rs. 110-20-300 and 100-10-200 P.M. in the District of Panchmahals, Broach, Poona, Nasik, East and West Khandesh. Other districts completely filled up. Applications from Retired Government Servants, Legal and Medical Practitioners will also be considered. Posts permanent and pensionable. Apply sharp with credentials to S. N. Pauls, Esqr., Provincial Manager, B. C. I. Bank Ltd., Belgaum. 5774.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Agencies for "NIP" PETROL (Ready Delivery) KEROSENE & DIESEL OILS are granted for different parts of India. Apply International Oil Co., Ltd. Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. 5771.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

To whomsoever it may concern: Return forthwith. Settling matters. Your presence is quite essential. Krishtayya, Bombay. (5748).

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday the 20th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 19th March, 1936.

2856

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BENIPRASAD BEHARILAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client LAXMAN KASHINATH DHOTRE. All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Church Gate Street, Yusuf Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure (since redeemed) containing by admeasurement 165 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1401, Old Survey No. 502, and New Survey No. 7637 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 555, Street No. 36K, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Mugbhat Street Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District and City of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by a sweepers passage, on the West by property of Satyabhamabai Purshottam, on the North by Mugbhat Street Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Bhimrao Atmaram and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1936.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2854.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ROWJI PACHARIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. NABI BAPU.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at DeLisle Road in the Registration Sub-District and City and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 901 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 121 and 117, New No. 12035, New Survey No. 4/2945, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 818 Lower Parel Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 1867 and 1869 (3), Street Nos. 863 and 865 (B) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Church on or towards the West by the Government passage connecting with the road leading to the Globe Mill, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckji Kubar and Karimbhai Tejbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Peerojshaw Jamshedji Joshi.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1936.

SOLOMON & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2847.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 1711 of 1927.

VISHNU SABAJI MEHER .... Plaintiff.
vs
JAGANNATH SABAJI MEHER and Ors. .. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE, dated 29th August, 1934, consent Judge's Orders, dated 26th July, 1935, and 17th January, 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on Sunday 22nd March 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Property tenure whereof is pension and tax, situate at Chinchpoogly, admeasuring 1,424 square yards or thereabouts (shown as 1,320 square yards, in the Collector's Cadastral Survey Register) (the cess whereof has been redeemed) bearing Collector's New No. B-1312, New Survey No. 3|3623, and Cadastral Survey No. 762 of Mazagaon Division and E Ward Nos. 3255(5), 8255(6) and 8255(7) and Street Nos. 86, 86A, 88, 90, 92, 94, 94A, 94B, 95, 98, 100, 102, 102A and 104.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs KHANDVALA and CHHOTALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1936.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAJ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2853

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: March 19.

B I S N Coy's s s Surada of 3381 reg tons Capt T G Hodgkinson arrived from Mombasa with cargo of cotton bales and ivory.

Killick Nixon and Coy's s s City of Cardiff of 3660 reg tons Capt E G Wilson arrived from Basra in water ballast.

Graham's Trading Coy's Anchor Line s s Tuscania of 10016 reg tons Capt W B Rome arrived from Liverpool via Gibraltar, Marseilles Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's Dollar Line s s President Polk of 6304 reg tons Capt W H Weaver arrived from New York via Havana, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Vita of 1954.68 reg tons Capt L A Beytagh arrived from Karachi via Cutch-Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gamaria of 3231 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome arrived from Calcutta via Colombo and Coast Ports with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Baroda of 1899 reg tons Capt A Danebrook arrived from Basra via Karachi, Kathiawar Ports and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

P & O S N Coy's mail s s Carthage of 7688 reg tons Capt H M Jack arrived from London via Marseilles and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

P & O S N Coy's s s Carthage of 7688 reg tons Capt H M Jack sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Varsova of 1955 reg tons Capt A Russell sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s s Jalarashmi of 2681 reg tons Capt S Stone sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

N Y Kaisha's s s Tokiwa Maru of 4281 reg tons Capt R Agawa sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Gamaria of 3232 reg tons Capt E G Kingcome sailed for Karachi in water ballast.

LOADING.

Bombay: March 19.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 19-3-36:—

S.S. Rawalpindi (M M & Co) for Europe Ports.
„ Varela (M M & Co) for Persian Gulf Ports.
„ Islami (T M and Co) for Red Sea Ports and Jeddah.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: March 19.

S S Tuscania, for Glasgow:—26 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co; 435 bales wool raw, V Omersey and Co; 1000 bales bone meal powder, A Dawn and Co.

For Liverpool:—900 bales wool raw, The Eastern Wool Tr Co.

S S City of Hongkong, for Liverpool:—22 bales goat skins, D Abraham and Sons; 125 bales cotton T waste, L O Vora; 1280 bgs gr. cakes, K Devchand & Co; 200 bales cotton waste clean, B Cursondas and Co.

For Marseilles:—667 bags castor seed, M Bhuta and Co: 50 bales cotton, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Pres Polk, for New York:—10 bales woollen namdas, Cox and King, Ltd; 138 bags seed, F F Campbell and Co; 113 bags gum, N Muljee and Co.

For Limasal:—12 bales cotton shirting, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—25 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejel.

For Alexandria:—10 bales rattans, R Shantilal and Co; 100 bgs black pepper, W Laxmidas and Co.

For Varna:—31 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co.

For Burgas:—30 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal and Co.

For Suez:—15 bales Indian grey shirting, A Virji and Co; 20 bales cotton yarn, A El Ejil; 65 bales cotton P goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Rawalpindi, for London:—21 bales sheep skins, B R Shuffi & Co; 10 bales hides and skins, Raffic and Co; 20 bls cotton rugs, O Chandbhoy; 22 bales hides and skins, Lee and Muirhead; 1174 bgs gr. kernals, S M Rajgor and Co; 40 c|s bristles, D Abraham & Sons 22 bales hides and skins, A Gulamhusein and Co; 58 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co; 21 bdls sheep skins, M R Shaffi; 40 bales bees' wax, T Dawoodbhai; 19 c|s bristles, Cox and King Agents.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Belgium Maru, for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr Co; 100 bales cotton, Universal Cotton Tr. Co; 901 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton, L Ramji; 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 55 bales cotton, Kotak and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton V Bros.

S S Jeypore, for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, A Khimji and Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. New Orveans Agents L E Ld., from New York, Philadelphia: 193 cases medicine, 25 cases paint 106 cases Lub. oil, 45 cases Enamel 2240 bags sodium phosphate, 53 cases advertising matters, 138 cases auto parts, 75 pieces auto wheels, 59 cases motor car chasses, 23 cases glass bottles, 51 cases machinery, 45 cases agricultural machinery, 32 cases Elect. goods, 220 bales Raoting paper, 50 bundles asphalt shingles.

From St John: 18 cases auto parts, 39 cases motor cars, 144 cases wheel and tyres, 24 boxes trucks.

S.S. Keoto, Agents J. Finlay & Co. from Hull, Meddlesbrough: 26 bundles steels, 284 cases plates, 79 cases machinery, 165 bundles galv. carr sheet, 20 Ls. steel plates 150 Ls. Tees, 1120 Ls. angles, 463 Ls. channels, 45 cases Earth colour 76 cases colours, 208 kegs water paint, 1348 packages paint, 310 drms. linseed oil, 165 cases washing blue, 78 bags stearine, 87 cases metal polish, 15 cases turpentine, 135 drms. turpentine substance, 624 bales zinc oxide, 51 drms. varnish.

From Batavia, Samarang and Oosthvan: 50 drms. arrack, 56 bags sulphur powder, 2814 bags pepper.

S.S. Karanjia Agents M.M. & Co from Durban: 25 cases peaches, 50 cases plums, 50 cases pears.

From Daresallam: 136 bags raw gum, 351 cases ivory, 26 bales sheep skins, 28 bundles brass and copper ware.

From Zanzibar: 126 bags cloves, 75 bags bark.

From Mombassa: 140 bags sandalwood, 51 bags shells, 22 cases ivory, 19 bundles old zinc strap, 4941 bales cotton.

2nd
GLORIOUS WEEK
AT THE
LAMINGTON
OF
WADIA'S
THE
MAID
OF THE
MOUNTAINS
Directed By
HARSHOD ROY MEHTA
Featuring:
NADIA
THE WONDERFUL ARTISTE WHOSE NAME IS ON THE TIP OF THE TOUNGE OF CINE-GOERS!
MATINEE
TO-DAY, SAT., SUN.: 2-30 p.m.
DAILY
5-15, 8, 10-45.

PLAZA
To-night: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
CRUSADES
CRUSADES
A Paramount Super Picture
FROM TO-MORROW
LAUREL & HARDY
In 60 minutes of joy
"BONNIE SCOTLAND"

TAMIL TALKIE
Sakku Bai
Who is ranked as the foremost BHAKTHA though a female. In her married life she found no happiness, as she was immersed in devotion of—
LORD KRISHNA
In spite of a series of domestic troubles and ill-treatment, she had to undergo from her mother-in-law.
Featuring:—
K. R. SARDAMBAL
K. R. RAJAMANIKKAMMAL
TO-MORROW & SUNDAY 22nd
MORNING AT 10-30 a.m.
APOLLO SURYA TALKIES
Foibavdi Junction, Tata Mill.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY

SLASHING ITS WAY TO SENSATIONAL NEW RECORDS!
CAPTAIN BLOOD
WITH ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
LIONEL ATWILL • BASIL RATHBONE
ALL SEATS, EXCEPT AS. 4 SEATS, CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
PHONE: 21200.
TELEPHONE BOOKING IS NOT ACCEPTED FOR AS. 9 SEATS. A B.E.S.T. BUS WILL LEAVE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE FOR COLABA AFTER THE LAST SHOW.

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IT'S IN TALKIES, AT LAST! THE LOVE STORY THAT HAS THRILLED MILLIONS!

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A TALE OF TWO CITIES
with
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Reginald Owen • Basil Rathbone
Blanche Yurka • Henry B. Walthall
and cast of 49,000
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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

GERMANY ANNOUNCES

World's Biggest Airship

L. Z. 129 "Hindenburg" To Cross Atlantic In May

The biggest air-ship in the world, L.Z. 129 "Hindenburg" will start on May 6 on her maiden voyage across the Atlantic to America.

The air-ship is expected to complete the return journey in less than a week.

The fare for the single trip will be £83 (a little more than a thousand rupees).

For the first time, air-ship passengers will be allowed to smoke on board "Hindenburg."

The following is a detailed description of the ship received from a special correspondent in Germany.

During the two years that the ship has been in construction, technical details have from time to time been published, as also many descriptions of the ship's interior arrangements. It is only now, however, that a complete picture can be given, as the L.Z.-129 is finally finished and is ready to make its trial trip over Lake Constance.

As to its origin, it must be said of the new airship that it is the first which has been planned and constructed primarily and solely as a trans-oceanic commercial ship, whereas its predecessor, the 'Graf Zeppelin" was an experimental airship and a sort of "maid-of-all-work". In this age of technique, we no longer are used to being astonished at gigantic things, but no one viewing this latest product of airship construction will be able to withhold his amazement at this "Giant of the Air." L.Z. 129 can carry 190,000 cubic meters of gas, and is at once the largest airship in the world.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGERS QUARTERS.

One can only realize the significance of these figures if one bears in mind the extraordinary cargo-carrying capacity which the L.Z. 129 possesses, and the unusual degree of comfort which it will afford to passengers. Ascending into the passenger accommodations by the companion—way which connects the interior of the ship with the ground, one will immediately be struck by the elaborate improvements in all equipment, as well as in the mechanical efficiency. More especially noticeable is the entirely different apportionment of passenger and crew quarters. These are no longer situated immediately aft of of the pilot's car, but are built directly into the main body of the ship, so that outside of the hull, there is practically nothing to be seen except the captain's "bridge" and the navigation rooms. A gangway, on each side of which are located compartments for the storing of fuel, provisions, and other articles, connects the bow and stern of the ship inside of the hull. From this gangway, the four out-board motors can also be reached, which have a maximum power capacity of 4000 H.P., and were built by Daimler-Benz on the Diesel crude oil burning system. These motors give the ship a velocity of 135 kilometres per hour. When one has traversed this 248 metre long gangway, one gets an idea of the immense size of the ship, whose greatest diameter is 41.2 metres. 60,000 kilos of crude oil fuel can be carried, which gives the ship a flying radius of 13,000 kilometres.

SMOKING ALLOWED.

When the passenger has convinced himself to his satisfaction concerning the speed and safety of the airship, he will be forced to admit, as he enters the passenger accommodations, that everything has been thought of which could possibly add to the comfort of the most fastidious traveller. Here one finds a combination of the practical and the best of taste possible. Fifty passengers can be comfortably accommodated, or twice as many as on the older ship, and the various saloons and staterooms are not only designed with a view to comfort but also in giving to the whole a friendly tone. The passenger capacity is only doubled on the "Hindenburg," but the space allotted to passengers is 'four times' that of the "Graf Zeppelin." Not only the staterooms, but the saloons and other public rooms are much larger. They are arranged on two decks, one above the other, and are connected by broad stairways. The smoking room and the small adjoining bar are decorated with artistic table-lamps lending it a homelike atmosphere, and it is quite one of the sensations of the new ship that one will not have to forego one's favourite cigarette in order to avoid danger to one's fellow-passengers. The shower-bath with warm and cold water is located on the same deck and has an attraction all its own. Every house wife would be delighted with the "Zeppelin kitchen" as the galley is called. It is fitted out with the most modern cooking and refrigerating devices. Between the dining saloon and the social hall are located the staterooms. Each stateroom contains two beds which by means of a clever device can be transformed into couches during the daytime; also a wash-basin of "zellon" with running water. This basin folds into the wall when not in use. The staterooms also are fitted out with writing desks and clothes closets. Although they get no light from portholes, they are comfortably lighted by an electric light from the ceiling.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the whole ship is the 60-metre promenade deck, the centre of all social life on an ocean voyage. Diagonally built windows permit a wide view over head and below, while comfortable benches are available for those whose legs are tired from promenading. This promenade deck is exactly as large as that aboard the well-known steamer, "Cap Arcona."

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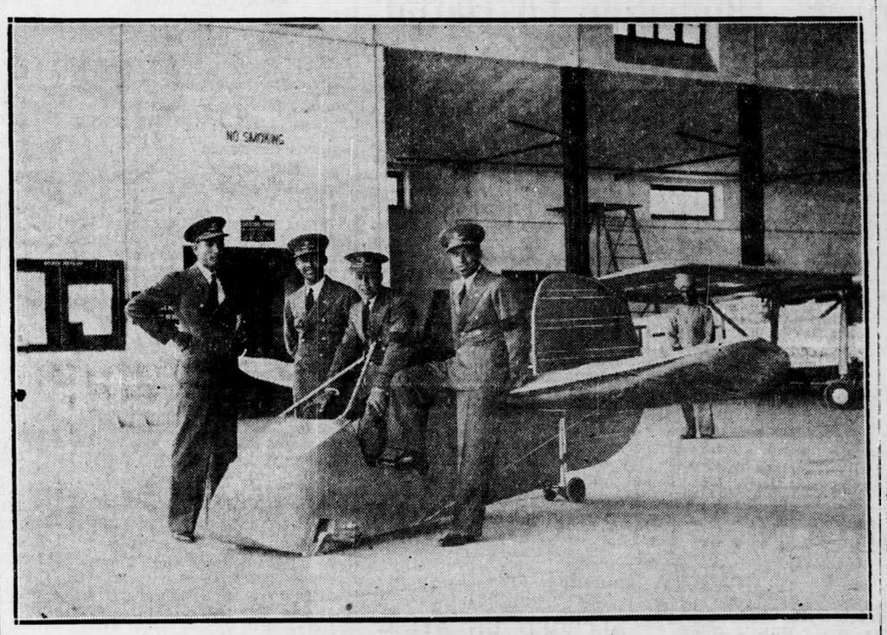

Aerodrome staff of the Karachi air-port with a dimunitive "Flying Flea" aeroplane.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS TIME-TABLE

Changes To Take Effect Immediately

In order to ensure the best possible air-mail facilities for the greatest number of points along the Empire routes, alterations are to be made during March in the scheduled dates of departure from London of the Imperial Airways' services to Egypt. India, Malaya, and Africa.

These re-arrangements will, in many cases, result in the saving of from one to three days in the time taken to obtain replies to letters sent to and from London by air-mail.

Under existing schedules east-bound services leave London each Tuesday for Egypt, Palestine, Iraq India, Siam, Malaya, and each Saturday for Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Siam, Malaya and Australia.

Owing to the re-arrangement the service for Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, India, Siam and Malaya which would normally have left London on Tuesday, 17th March, will leave on Wednesday, 18th March, and thereafter every Wednesday. The Saturday service from London will be unchanged.

ON INDIA ROUTE.

On the India route the alterations will enable a clear day to be saved on return air-mail services between London and Karachi and London and Singapore.

No alterations will be made in the overall timing of the various Empire air-mails, and there will be no alterations in the schedules of services inward-bound to London, with the exception that the service westbound from Malaya, Siam, India, Iraq, Palestine, and Egypt will be due to reach London on Thursdays instead of Fridays, commencing with the services due on Thursday, 26th March 1936.

Mr. V. Sundaram, 19 years of age, a licensed pilot of the Madras Flying Club, who flew over "Adams Peak" in Ceylon 7,360 feet above sea level, is the first Indian to fly over the peak.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the vehicle ahead. The point at which the driver must apply his brakes or pull out to pass varies with the speed at which he is travelling and with the time it takes him to react to the situation and bring his car under control.

The opportunity for passing on a two-lane highway is limited by the clear space on the opposite lane. One must pass around the car ahead and get back into line before meeting a car approaching from the opposite direction. The time for the manoeuvre to take place depends on the speed of the car ahead; on how rapidly one's car accelerates and on how rapidly the car on the opposite lane is approaching.

By plotting the data on logarithmetic probability paper as a means of selecting the lowest reliable figure, it was found that from ten to eleven seconds are required to pass under ordinary traffic conditions.

This time interval in turn may be used to find the distance for passing under given conditions of speed. If the speed of the car ahead is forty miles an hour and that of the approaching car forty miles an hour, the gap or distance in which one must pass is being closed up at the rate of eighty miles an hour or 117 feet per second. To allow ten seconds for passing, the gap would have to be 1,170 feet long. For higher or lower speeds the distance would be proportionally longer or shorter.

OVERTAKING CARS IN SAFETY

Motorists in passing where they can see ahead and when car speeds average thirty-five miles an hour usually allow themselves a minimum of ten seconds and 1,000 feet. For the sake of safety passing should be prohibited where the clear sight distance does not extend beyond this distance. Where higher speeds prevail the distance should be more than this. Many cars undoubtedly pass with less than the safe minimum distance required. The approaching car is evidently depended upon to give way or reduce its speed to aid in avoiding an accident.

Studies of traffic behaviour continually confirm the judgment that 500 vehicles together with 500 drivers constitute a sufficiently large sample from which to draw conclusions, and that as few as 100 will show consistent characteristics. With this fact established, it becomes easier to determine additional fundamentals of traffic behaviour, such as the one reported in this article. It is believed that a thorough knowledge of these fundamentals is a prerequisite to successful highway design and traffic regulation.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

Report Of Activities During January

The following is the official monthly report of the Bombay Flying Club for January, 36.

During the month of January, 179 hours 15 minutes were flown by the Club of which 30 hours 10 minutes was dual instruction to "ab initio" pupils and 15 hours 15 minutes advance dual to qualified pilots. Pupils under instruction did 11 hours 45 minutes solo and licensed pilots 81 hours and 30 minutes.

Joy-riding and taxi flying accounted for 33 hours and 45 minutes and 6 hours 50 minutes were test flying.

On New Year's Day, the Chief Flying Instructor flew H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar and her daughter from Bombay to Baroda in the Fox Moth to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. He also flew Mr. Flower the Fire Assessor to Bhavnagar to investigate the fire which had occurred there. This is the first time in India that a Fire Assessor has made use of aerial travel.

Other cross-country flights were carried out to Hakimpet, Ahmednagar, Bikaner and Poona.

Pilots are now beginning to realise the value of instrument flying training and the Club's aeroplane which is equipped for this has been kept busy during the month.

The following pilots visited the Club during the month:—

Mr. J. Weston Adamson —Leopard Moth.

Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler—B.A. Eagle.

Mr. Grant Govan—Puss Moth.

Mr. Gogte (Karachi Club)—Gipsy Moth.

Wing-Commdr. D. S. Crosbie—Hornet Moth.

Lord Ronaldshey—Miles Hawk.

Mr. R. A. Tarleton from Jodhpur Flying Club and Dr. Dyson from Madras Flying Club visited us and flew in this Club's machines.

SOMETHING TO REPLACE TYRES

A group of German technicians consider that the present-day wheels and tyres are obsolescent. A rubber sphere which can roll in all directions is much safer than a wheel and tyre, they say, for there is no risk due to sudden deflation and skidding. Moreover, some part of the sphere is always in contact with the ground.

IN AMERICA, THEY ARE

Studying Cars With Cameras

Thousands Of Vehicles Photographed To Solve Traffic Problems

How much space does a motorist require for overtaking a car travelling ahead?

Many motor accidents are due to the fact that drivers cannot answer this question rightly.

In America an attempt is being made to solve this problem in an original way—photography being utilized to determine the exact space and time a car takes to overtake another.

On a busy highway vehicles are constantly passing or attempting to pass each other. When there is not sufficient clear space to permit free passing, not only are the chances of collisions multiplied, but the entire stream of traffic is retarded by the slower moving units In order that passing will not be undertaken unless there is ample space for the manoeuvre to be safely performed, the driver should have a clear vision of the road for at least the distance needed. Plainly, the distance required for one car to overtake and pass another must be considered in the designing of roads and in determining safety regulations. Various distances ranging from 500 feet to 1,000 feet have been regarded as satisfactory in traffic regulations, but apparently without any specific reason, writes Dr. Greenshields in the "New York Times."

Interesting and valuable information on the passing of cars has been secured by the Traffic Bureau of the Ohio State Highway Department under the supervision of Harry E. Neal, traffic engineer. The results of this investigation are based on the study of the performance of several thousand cars recorded by the photographic method. The conclusion arrived at by analysis of the data shows that the minimum spacing required for passing is from approximately 1,000 to 1,600 feet on a two-lane highway under average traffic conditions with the corresponding minimum time of from ten to eleven seconds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC METHOD

As previously pointed out in these columns, intermittent pictures of traffic not only show the number of vehicles passing in a given time but also reveal the types of vehicles, the paths of their movements and their rates of travel. The information utilized in this instance consists of the speeds and the spacings at which cars were found to travel.

The method of checking speeds by means of pictures is very simple. A picture of a car instantaneously and permanently records its position. Another picture taken exactly one second later will show just how far the car has advanced in one second, i.e., will give its speed in feet per second. Any suitable and exact time interval, of course, may be used.

The spacings between cars may be scaled directly from the pictures, if the cars appear in the same picture. If they do not, then the approximate spacing may be obtained by multiplying the speed of the first car by the time elapsing until the second car appears in another picture. Since speeds are fairly constant over short intervals of time, and since the variation is just as likely to be positive as negative, the spacings obtained in this manner are accurate enough for all practical purposes.

MANY CARS STUDIED

The pictures analyzed gave information on the behaviour of over 22,000 cars distributed on highways of two, three and four lanes, in Ohio, but the data selected for making a study of passing manoeuvres were confined mostly to that of traffic on two-lane highways which showed a tendency toward congestion. The density on these two-lane roadways varied from 200 to 1,300 vehicles per hour. From the data representative groups totalling 7,500 vehicles were elected for detailed study.

The camera caught very few actual passing manoeuvres and it was therefore decided to select cases by deduction. When a vehicle is following close behind another, and at a greater speed, the driver evidently intends to pass

(Continued in Cols. 4 & 5).

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Fit SOLEX for MORE MILEAGE ON PETROL!

SOLEX embodying new features of design, SOLEX carburetors achieve a considerable economy in fuel consumption. Widely used by motorists to-day, SOLEX is available at a moderate price.

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

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Offices at: Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Secunderabad.

FINAL DAYS OF

SALE

FRIDAY 20th---SATURDAY 21st

MANY BARGAINS STILL AVAILABLE IN MEN'S AND LADIES' WEAR

REMNANTS

SUITINGS—SHIRTINGS

DRESS FABRICS

ASQUITH & LORD, LTD.

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY

FELL DOWN IN THE STREET

Legs And Arms Used To Go Dead

EFFECTS OF NEURITIS CURED BY KRUSCHEN

The effect of neuritis on this man was a strange one. At times his legs and arms seemed to go dead and he lost all control of his movements. But that was many years ago. Since then he has been taking Kruschen regularly, and those unpleasant experiences have never been repeated.

"For several years," he writes, "I suffered from acute neuritis. There were times when I lost complete use of my legs and arms. They went dead on me—that is the only way I can describe it—I had no control over them whatever. I would fall down in the street, or wherever I happened to be.

"It was as a drowning man clutching at a straw when I first took Kruschen Salts. I did not have any faith in it, or in anything else. I took one bottle of Kruschen and only felt slightly better, but I continued taking it, and very soon I was a new man. It is about 15 years since I started taking Kruschen, and it is now many years since I have had any of the symptoms mentioned."—E.H.

Kruschen is a combination of six natural salts, which ensure internal cleanliness and keep the bloodstream pure. New and refreshed blood is sent coursing to every fibre of your being. Then neuritis, sciatica and kindred ills all pass you by.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists and Stores at 2/6 per bottle.

Look for the name WILKINSON'S

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla has a world-wide reputation as a natural restorative, invigorator and blood purifier. For over a CENTURY it has been beneficially used as a vitalizing preventive of disease. No preparation could continue in popular demand for so long a period unless it possessed outstanding merit.

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla is the most dependable medicine of its kind. It removes impurities from the blood and is specially recommended in cases of ACNE, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, ULCERS, RASHES, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA and SKIN DISEASES arising from a disordered condition of the blood, as well as for SLUGGISH LIVER, DEBILITY, LASSITUDE and GENERAL WEAKNESS.

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TRADE MARK

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations. Every genuine bottle bears Trade Mark and Signature, as shown here.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD.,
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End PAIN in STOMACH

NO matter how severe your stomach trouble, **'Bisurated' Magnesia** will always give you quick relief by removing the cause. Try it now! *Don't suffer another day.*

'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little, from any good chemist or drug store, but always see the oval BISMAG sign on the package—it is your guarantee of quickest stomach relief.

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA
quickest stomach relief

CREMATORIUM FOR HARIJANS

Corporation To Give Plot Of Land Alongside Princess Street

The Bombay Municipality has agreed to allow a plot of ground for cremation of the dead bodies of the Depressed Classes in the vicinity of the Hindu Burning and Burial grounds at Queen's Road.

It appears that the Municipal Commissioner in January 1933 addressed a letter to the Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial ground with a view to ascertain whether they would be prepared to allow, without making any distinction of castes all Hindus to cremate their dead at the existing Burning and Burial ground to which no reply has been vouchsafed so far.

This matter was therefore sent to the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee on 9th September 1935.

Hanging Fire For Long Time

When the question came up before the Committee for consideration, it was pointed out that it was not likely that the Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds at Queen's Road would permit the Depressed Classes to use the same; that the Municipality could not compel them to do so; that the question had been hanging fire for a very long time and that the Corporation had already passed orders for the acquisition of a suitable plot for the purpose. It was also suggested that suitable plots in the vicinity were available.

The Committee thereupon postponed consideration of the question pending an inspection of the plots referred to and at the same time requested the Commissioner once again to ascertain from the General Committee of the Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds their decision in the matter. The Committee are informed that the Commissioner had not received any definite reply to this request from the Trustees.

In the meanwhile the Committee visited the locality on two occasions. They found that there were three possible sites which could be selected for the purpose. Of these, the site occupied by the garages, etc., at Chandanwady did not belong to the Municipality and hence involved the cost of acquisition. Opposite this very site, there was a large plot of Municipal land but it was used as a kutchra depot as also for parking Municipal carts.

Suitable Site

However, the strip of land along Princess Street between the northern footpath and the boundary walls of the Mahomedan Cemetery and the Hindu Burning Grounds appeared to the Committee a suitable one for the said purpose but it was felt that the width was too small to allow of funeral ceremonies being performed with the body on the pyre and therefore it is suggested that the width might be increased by appropriating some space from the footpath.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF POONA & NASIK ROADS

W. I. A. Urge Members To Agitate For Improvement

Dusty roads were discussed at the W.I.A.A. dinner, held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday night. That these monthly functions are becoming quite popular, was evident from the presence of 250 people, including members and their guests.

Mr. Ormerod, the Chairman who opened the discussion, said he did not sympathise with motorists who bit the dust without showing fight. The condition of the Bombay-Nasik and Bombay-Poona roads were the same as they were twenty years ago. He did not think that motorists were getting full value from the tax paid by them towards the Road Fund.

Mr. A. G. A. Norman in a witty statement urged motorists to agitate for the improvement of road conditions.

Mr. Sykes, the Secretary of the Association said unless the roads were improved foreign tourists would fight shy of making the trip to India by automobile.

The guests enjoyed the choice cabaret programme provided by the Taj artistes and the music of Leon Abbey's band, before departing for their homes to be reminded of the dust problem again.

The Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference which was fixed to be held at Sholapur, on the 21st and 22nd, has had to be postponed. The fresh dates of the session will be notified, as soon as they are fixed.

No Taxis From April 1 In City

Drivers' Ultimatum Of Hartal As Last Resort

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. General Secretary of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union, in his latest communication to the Press, states that in accordance with the resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union held at People's Jinnah Hall on Wednesday last, the Police Commissioner has been informed that no cars will be submitted to him for passing at the six-anna scale and accordingly there will be no taxis plying in Bombay from that date till the demand of the Union is accepted.

The Secretary has also intimated that this is not in the spirit of a general strike, but that the taxi drivers refuse, to illegally ply for hire with the new rate of six annas on, as they deem it to be economically unsound and individually unprofitable.

It has been suggested by the Secretary that consultation may still be pursued by the Union in view of the above resolutions.

APPEAL TO HOME MEMBER.

A communication has been addressed to the Home Member, Government of Bombay, as a final measure on behalf of the Union, enclosing a copy of all the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union held on Wednesday last.

The Home Member, has been requested to ask the Police Commissioner to accept the princple of arbitration suggested by the Union, failing which the taxi drivers would be definitely closing down their business from 1st of April.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Shankar Maruti was arrested yesterday by the Byculla Police in connection with a case under section 379 I.P.C.

Maruti was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into Police custody till the 26th instant.

Further evidence was recorded to-day by the City Coroner, at the inquest held on the body of Abdul Aziz Mohomed, who was knocked down by Taxi No. X-2845 driven by one George Jones along Colaba Causeway at 11-45 p.m. on Saturday last.

In summing up the evidence before them, the Coroner's jury recorded a verdict by a majority of 6 to 1, that the fatality was due to negligent driving on the part of George Jones.

Mr. M. Bhesania appeared on behalf of the driver.

There was another Motor Bus fatality at 7-30 p.m. yesterday, when Prabakar Sriram aged 3, was run over and killed by B.E.S.T. and Co.'s motor bus No. 1667, driven by Ferozeshah Darabshah, along DeLisle Road.

Pending further evidence, hearing was adjourned till the 26th instant.

Driver Arrested

As a result of the motor bus fatality at DeLisle Road, Pirojsha Darabsha was arrested yesterday by the Agripada Police.

Darabshah was released on bail for Rs. 500 and the extension of the bail period till 2nd April was granted to-day by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Hearing was resumed to-day before the City Coroner of the Inquest held on the body of E. William Robson, aged 39, a Corporal in the Durham Light Infantry who was found lying dead in his bed at the Colaba Barracks at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant. The discovery was made by Private E. Malabar of the same Regiment.

At a preliminary identification, it was ascertained that at about 3 a.m. on the day of the incident Lance Corporal Bland of the D.L.I saw the deceased singing and playing on a mandolin.

Evidence furnished by John Ethrington, a Company Quartermaster Sergeant showed that witness had seen the deceased at 4-15 p.m. on the 4th instant when he appeared to be quite hale and hearty.

The evidence of Mr. I. T. Legge, Assistant Surgeon of the Indian Medical Dept. showed that he had held a post mortem and sent the stomach contents to the Chemical Analyser. In witness's opinion death was due to asphyxia.

On the evidence of the Chemical Analyser's report, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "accidental asphyxiation."

The Nagpada police received information this morning that one Abdul Kadar aged 38, a Bhangi, engaged at a local school, was lying dead in the verandah of the school.

On proceeding to the spot, the deceased was found to be lying in a pool of blood, but there were no visible external signs of injury.

The body has been removed to the Morgue and Police investigations are in progress.

Mystery surrounds the death of a woman Rangamayaki Sami aged 55, who was stated to have begun to vomit soon after partaking her meal at 12 noon yesterday.

She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she expired subsequently.

Police investigations are in progress and the inquest will be held on the 30th instant.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Accused Released On Bail

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Roshan, Lal, a marwari was arrested yesterday by the Bombay C.I.D. on a charge of cheating.

In applying for his remand before Mr. R. L. Mathalone at the Esplanade Police Court to-day, the C.I.D. officer stated that on the 31st of April 1935 the accused had interviewed the complainant introducing himself as the Poet-laureate of India.

He recited a few verses to the complainant and then said that he intended to present him with an address in a gold frame.

For the purchase of that frame he asked for a donation and was given Rs. 21. He promised to return 3 days later with the frame, but failed to do so.

The officer stated further that the accused told him that he had interviewed the King and had cards printed, bearing his name with the degrees B.A. Oxford.

His worship ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 25 and one surety for a like amount.

Two doctors supplied medical certificates to show that the deceased had been under their treatment when the dead body of one B. M. Adkhar was discovered in his bed at 8 p.m. yesterday, at his residence at Sirdar Griha Hotel, Carnac Road.

The police are conducting inquiries into the matter and the inquest will be held to-morrow.

Chunilal Kanhayalal was put up before the Girgaum Magistrate to-day on a charge of attempted suicide.

The prosecution alleged that at about 4 p.m. on Thursday last the accused purchased eight annas worth of opium from a opium shop at Bhuleshwar and on the way home swallowed the whole of it in order to end his life.

He went home and started vomitting whereupon he was removed to the Congress Hospital at 10 p.m.

The police received a telephone message from the Hospital and went there to find the accused suffering from opium poisoning.

The accused was let out on bail.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Charge Against City Editor

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court issued a rule against one Cooverji Keshavji Shah, editor and publisher of a Gujrati Weekly called "Satyaprakash and Swadesh" calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

The rule was issued on the application of Rao Saheb Ramji Sojpal and others who are the defendants in a suit filed by one Demibai, widow of Ganji Sojpal, claiming maintenance from the joint family property.

The applicants alleged that the respondent had published several articles under sensational headlines containing comments on the pending case, suggesting that the applicants had deprived the plaintiff, a widow, of her rights, and making other scandalous attacks upon them.

These articles were calculated to prejudice the applicants in their defence and to lower the prestige and authority of the court.

JAIN ON "DEATH-FAST"

Seeks To Bring About End Of Split Between Community Leaders

Sensation prevails among the Jains of Bombay at the news of the "death fast" adopted by the famous Jain Muni Misri Lal.

It is reported that Muni Misri Lal has not taken even water since 13th March. Hundreds of people daily go for his "darshana."

In an interview Muni Misri Lal informed a Press representative, that he has adopted this fast with a view to unite the different parties of Jain Sadhus.

Muni Misri Lal believes that his fast will do immense good to his community and if the split is not healed he will stick to his fast and sacrifice his life.

It will be remembered that recently Muni Misri Lal went in fast for 75 days and on receiving assurances by the leaders of the community he ended the fast.

KARACHI DECLARED PLAGUE INFECTED

A telegram from the Government of India states that the Government of Netherlands, India, has declared Karachi to be infected with Plague from March 13.

A further telegram from the same authority says that Calcutta has been declared to be infected with Cholera from March 5

After the supercession of the Sialkot Municipal Committee, the Examiner, local fund accounts, paid a visit to the Municipality and in his inspection note remarked that the Municipal Committee having been superceded, the post of the Executive Officer is abolished.

Karachi.—Mukhi Govindram of Hyderabad has been elected President of the All-Sindh Hindu Conference which is to be held here on March 20, 21 land 22.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mc|s (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "How's That?" A variety entertainment compered by Ralph Coram. 8-5 p.m. Dance Music. 8-15 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra; leader, Alfred Barker; conducted by Crawford McNair. 9-15 p.m. "Young Ideas." A programme for anybody and everybody with young ideas. 9-45 p.m. "Monologue in Melody." Arthur Young in a programme of syncopated pianoforte music. 10 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London.

Delhi Programme

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH

VUD 340.1,36 metres, 882 kc|s.

1 p.m. Time Signal. I.B.S. Orchestra. Bhairavin. 1-10 p.m. Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Todi Mian Kran—Khayal Bheem. 1-40 p.m. Bhai Ghulam, Dilruba—Pilo. 1-45 p.m. Chand Khan. Thumri Pilo. 1-55 p.m. Karrar. Japan Harp—Bindra Bani. 2 p.m. Chand Khan, Ghazals. 2-15 p.m. Gao Mata—Mr. Mumtaz Husain. 6 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Basant. 6-10 p.m. Ramzan Khan of Delhi, Khayal Handol—Khayal Hamir. 6-40 p.m. H. H. Chughtai, Sur Bahar—Poorbi. 6-50 pm. Ramzan Khan, Ghazals. 7-10 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore, Clasical. 7-30 p.m. Kali Das—M. M. Guptaru, B.A. (Oxon). 7-45 p.m. Hira Bai, Ghazal and Bhajan. 8-05 p.m. Ramzan Khan, Thumri—Ghazals. 8-25 p.m. Hira Bai of Lahore, Ghazals. 8-45 p.m. Ramzan Khan, Ghazal. 8-55 p.m. Hira Bai, Ghazal. 9-05 p.m. Karrar and Sardar. Jaltarang and Violin. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Sngnal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Private Aeroplane Owner in India by Mr C. W. Scott. 10 p.m. A Recital

Bombay Programme

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

1 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Selection of Indian Music. 3 p.m. School Broadcasting. 6-30 p.m. Guitar Solos. Master Jakkir. 7 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Recitations from Holy Quran. Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar. 7-30 p.m. Twenty Minutes with Kha Sahib Abdul Karim Kha. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8 p.m. Light Classical Music. Prof. Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. "A day in the life of a Stockbroker," A. D. Shroff, Esq. 9-55 p.m. Hawaiian Guitar. Antsher Lobo. 10-25 p.m. E. Verga (Cello). Sonata in E minor.

Calcutta Programme

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s.
49.10 metres, 6.109 kc|s.

12-36 p.m. SB Time Signal. Musical Selections (Recorded) from the Studio. 12-51 p.m. SB Robert Pilker and his Hungarian Orchestra, Lunch Hour Selections. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students, by Nripen Chatterjee. "Great Men of Ancient Greece." 2-36 p.m. Musical Selections (Recorded), 5-06 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose. 5-51 p.m. Selected Items. 6-06 p.m. The Grand Hotel Orchestra. A Light Orchestral Programme. Relayed from the Palm Court of the Grand Hotel. 6-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 7-06 p.m. SB Indian Theatrical Night, Betar Natookay Dal Presents "Chaitanya Leela" by Late Girish Chandra Ghose, under the direction of B. K. Bhadra. 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Reports, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

How to have white linens and bright coloured garments

"I do admire your home; everything looks so clean and fresh."
"That's because I have everything washed with Sunlight Soap. I insist on my dhobi using it too; clothes and linens last much longer, and always look like new."

SOME TIME LATER

"No wonder you always insist on Sunlight Soap. Since I started the difference has been amazing."
"Yes, and Sunlight washing is so easy; things can be cleaned at home, quickly and thoroughly, without any bother."

Sunlight Soap solves the washing problem. Clothes washed with Sunlight Soap are washed *cleaner*, for Sunlight's rich cleansing lather gets out all the dirt without the need for rubbing and beating. Always have Sunlight in the home and use it for everything that wants cleaning. A packet costs so little now.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

HB 1087-28BA

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 12, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 25, 1354
Parsi: Meher 16, 1305
Hightide: 9-26; 22-10
Lowtide: 3-44; 15-34
Sunrise: 6h. 43m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
S. S. Cathay with English Mails due at 4 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Carthage due at 4 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Olden Barnevelt" Via Madura Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

KANADE SHASTRI'S LECTURES

"Pandit Dinkar Shastri Kanade will deliver lecture on "Hitler, Nazis and the present European Political situation" at 9 p.m. to-day Friday and to-morrow Saturday, in Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle.

"B.P.T. INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION"

"The Annual Dinner of the Association will be held to-day Friday at 8-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the B.P.T. Sports Club, Thackersey House Ballard Estate."

B. E. S. AND T. EARNINGS

The Secretary writes:—
The B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd. Gross Receipts For February, 1936, were Electric Supply Rs. 7,65,554; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses.) Rs. 5,77,351.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Prof. Ardeshir M. Modi, will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day Friday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Steps to the Masters of Wisdom".

LORRY OWNERS' AND DRIVERS.

To consider sending a memorial on the new motor taxation to the Governor in this connection and also to consider the new rule regarding compulsory insurance, a public meeting of the Bombay Lorry Owners and Drivers will be held at Shivri Cotton Depot to-day Friday at 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday morning at 10-30 a.m. Sakubai (Tamil Talkie).
CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Walz". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Ball at Savoy". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Now and Forever" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdas" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Thames Maru" left Colombo on March 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 21.
The N.Y.K. Steamer "Toyama Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th March and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th April.

"LEWIS" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Fixtures for the week-end:—
Saturday 21st March: 5-15. Lusiadas Sporting Club v Parel Sporting Club "B"
Sunday 22nd March: 4-15 St. Mary's High School v. Dadar Young Sports. 5-30: Exhibition Match Bombay Telephone Co.'s Sports Club v. The "Rest"

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day Friday, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall", by Mr. Rustam N. D. Banaji of Poona on "History of the Great Pyramid and its prophency of past and coming World-Wars and World-Teachers". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern with essential explanation in English.
Mr. O. D. O.' Sullivan, P. W. D., will preside.

KHALIFA UMAR

Under the auspices of the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Bombay, a meeting will be held to-day Friday at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Jamiat's Hall when Mr. Meher Mohammed Khan Shehab will complete the series of his four lectures on the lives of the "Four successors of Prophet Mohammed" To-day he will speak on the life of Umar, the second Caliph of Islam.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

There will be an Exhibition Match between the Bombay Telephone Co.'s Sports Club and the "Rest" on the Parel Sporting Club ground, on Sunday the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. At the conclusion of the game, the trophies will be presented to the champions of the League, B. P. Assen. and runners-up "The Times of India "B" " also Medals to the Vincent Club. Dr. P. A. Dias, President of the Bandra Municipality, will preside.
Umpires Messrs. McKenzie and Pinto.

LECTURE ON "SHIPPING"

Under the auspices of the above Society, Capt. H. S. Flynn, Shipping Master, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Relations Between Shipping Master and Shipowner" to-day Friday at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Mr. N. L. Narton, Superintending Purser, P. and O. S. N. Co. will preside.

FINAL PERFORMANCES AT
THE EXCELSIOR
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
THE CHARMING DANCING STAR
LILIAN HARVEY
IN
A GAY MUSICAL FANTASY
"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"
A gay and happy picture, with exquisite songs, comedy and dancing.
AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE.

THE REGAL
The LAST DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BALL AT SAVOY

starring
MARTA LABARR
(A combination of GRACE MOORE and LILY PONS!)
MUSIC—SONGS—
TAP-DANCING:
Also The KING'S BROADCAST to the world.
TO-MORROW
JACK BUCHANAN
in the MUSICAL farce
"COME OUT OF THE PANTRY"

From TUESDAY 24th MARCH
Daily at 6-30 P. M. Only
THE Celebrated Indian DANCER
RAGINI DEVI
(of INTERNATIONAL fame)
and
GOPINATH
IN
TRADITIONAL INDIAN DANCES
AT
THE CAPITOL
POPULAR PRICES
Book Now. Plans Open.

BACON WROTE 'SHAKESPEARE'

Miss Leith Expounds Findings Of Her Thirty Years' Research

Miss Alicia A. Leith has just finished thirty years of a fascinating quest; she has travelled in many lands and delved into many libraries and storehouses of old, musty documents, to prove—that Francis Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare.

It is an old theme—but Miss Leith, who has long been a vice-president of the Bacon Society, has found new facts to support her "case."

"It is rather maddening to us how the world is so blind," she said to a reporter. "I am so sure of my facts that I don't mind lecturing to an audience of 1000 people about it. I have lectured in Rome and Florence and many other places abroad where there is immense interest in the problem."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SON

"But if he wrote all Shakespeare's plays why was Bacon ashamed to admit it?" asked the reporter.

Miss Leith produced a picture of Henry VIII, and another a Bacon as a boy. There was certainly a curious resemblance—both rather fat, aggressive faces. Then a series of pictures of Queen Elizabeth and Bacon were placed side by side.

"Bacon was Queen Elizabeth's son and Henry VIII.'s grandson," Miss Leith declared.

"And Queen Elizabeth," she said "did not allow her gallants to write poetry; she looked upon it as folly and amusement."

"Then who was William Shakespeare?" Miss Leith was asked.

UNEDUCATED BOOR

"There was an uneducated boor who went out catching deer," she replied.

"He didn't go to school and he didn't learn to read. He came to London with an idea of his cleverness in reciting, acting and dancing.

"The first theatres in London were public-houses, and they made excellent open-air theatres because there was a courtyard, and people looked on from surrounding windows and galleries.

"Bacon used to come to these public-house plays, and there he found this young boor, Shakespeare, who asked him to give him an introduction so that he could dance and sing, and so on."

That, says Miss Leith, gave Bacon his idea of fathering the plays on Shakespeare.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—
The Annual General Meeting of the Social Workers' Society was held on the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m. in the office of the Adult Education Association, at Ravelin St. Fort, Miss K. Khandwala was voted to the chair.
The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and the Special General Meeting were read and approved. The Report of the Society's work was read and adopted unanimously.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following Office bearers, and Members of the Managing Committee were then elected for the year 1936-37.
President: Mr. R. P. Masani.
Vice-President: Miss K. Khandwalla.
Hon.-Treasurer: Mr. Camruddin G. Vakel.
Hon.-Secretaries: Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr. A. E. Sayed.
Members of the Managing Committee: Miss K. C. Mehta, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, Dr. P. B. Datar and Mr. S. S. Shetty.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

The Agent Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China writes:—
We have to-day received the following telegram from our Head Office:—
"At the annual meeting of shareholders Directors will recommend a final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum subject to income tax, £50,000 has been added to Pension Fund. £25,000 written off the Premises Account. £2181,037-16-1 is carried forward."

PLEASURE CRUISE TO BASSEIN

The B. S. N. Co. Ltd., are planning a cruise to Bassein on Saturday which is a public holiday on account of "Jamshedi Navroz". The T. S. S. "Chandravati" which has been specially reserved for this cruise will leave Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. and return at 9-0 p.m. The charge for the trip will be Rs. 3 per head.
There will be no landing at Bassein but the steamer will cruise close to the coast to enable Excursionists to obtain a glimpse of the historic Bassein Fort and the Bassein Bridge.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Anti-Ministry Committee two public meetings will be held to-day (Friday) to popularise the Congressmen's Anti-Constitution Conference. The Chaupaty meeting will be held at 6 p.m under the presidentship of Mr. Achyutrao Patwardhan and Messrs. Purshottam Tricumdas, J. Meherally, Maniben Kara, R. A. Khedgikar and C. K. Narayanswami will address the meeting.
The other meeting will be held at Dwarkadas Lane, Fort, Bombay at at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Indulal Yagnik will preside and F. M. Pinto, V. B. Karnik, Yusuf Meherally and others will address the meeting.

INDIAN GOLD TO BRITAIN'S RESCUE

C. B. Mehta Tells Commerce Graduates How England Came Out Of The Wood

That England had come out of the wood, and would soon return to the Gold Standard was the opinion of Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, when he gave an informal take on "How England came out of the Depression" at the Commerce Graduates' Association on Thursday.

Though England was forced to go off the Gold Standard in 1931, the real crisis, opined Mr. Mehta, could be traced to as far back as 1925

No time was lost in taking prompt measures. Income-tax was increased and all goods were heavily taxed, and protectionism became the order of the day. The payment of War loans to America was stopped. And Indian gold went, unexpectedly though, to the rescue of the British Exchequer.

By these means within a year of the setting-in of the depression, England was almost out of it.

In 1932, the Exchequer Equalisation Fund was created.

Keeping down the cost of living and the depreciation of sterling were two of the important factors that led Great Britain out of the Depression.

In 1933 America was forced to follow England and abandoned her Gold Standard.

An experiment was also tried in America and, though there was an amount of similarity between the two programmes, the American experiment was a failure to-day.

England had increased her export trade since 1931 from 365 to about 425 million pounds.

That England had passed the period of depression was clear from the reduced taxation, increase in export trade, signs of reduced unemployment and the building boom.

Suspension of the American War Loans should have gone a long way in reducing the taxation, said the speaker.

If England had come out of the wood, why could not India? asked Mr. Mehta. India remained in the same condition, and the commerce graduates should devise means whereby India too could be out of the wood. There was a difference, admitted the speaker, in conditions in India, and there was a divergence of views between the people and the Government.

Britain was soon bound to come to the gold standard, and it was only a question of time concluded the speaker.

Mr. S. C. Muzumdar, who presided, said that one of the factors which led Britain out of the depression was her policy of dumping goods in the colonies facilitated by the Ottawa decisions. Patriotism of the British people was another factor.

VILE PARLE BYE-ELECTION

Mr. Barfivala Interviewed

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, March 19.

On the eve of the bye-election necessitated by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Deo, Mr. Chunilal Barfivala interviewed by your correspondent said that when he was approached by friends to contest the bye-election some time ago, he promised to consider the matter. He, however, interviewed Mr. T. M. Pardhy, the old veteran of Vile Parla, but the latter categorically declined to stand for election. "Rumours then reached me," said Mr. Barfivala, "that Mr. Pardhy was approached by some persons and was persuaded to stand and I got this confirmed after seeing him. From what transpired at my interview with Mr. Pardhy. I gathered that there would be communal conflict, if we both contested the seat. I believe that there is already a surfeit of such conflict in Vile Parla and I do not wish to add to it in any way. I have therefore, decided not to contest the election" concluded Mr. Barfiwala.

Bombay Ban Extended

The C. P. Tank Municipal recreation ground ban has been further extended for a period of two months from March 22.

MR. PANJABI NOMINATED TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by Mr. P. B. Advani of his office of member of the Legislative Council and nominated Mr. K. L. Panjabi, being an official, to be a member of the Council.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Ever since the inception of these columns, I have written about municipalities, complained about bad roads, reported junctions, but in all this quest for news, I have entirely forgotten to tell you about the craze of the young Christian men and young women in the suburbs.

Dancing—It really gave me a start when I learned that dancing was seriously being tackled and progress by leaps and bounds was being made by the younger generation, especially in places like Santa Cruz and Bandra.

Bandra and Santa Cruz both have private classes.

Dancing has become a craze even among some of the school going population and I would not be surprised, if in time to come some of India's best ball-room dancers were chosen from the suburbs.

CHIMBAI COMPLAINT

A correspondence from a seaside street in Bandra: "How long is all this muddle and mess which the drainage construction is causing to last. Chimbai Road has been completely closed to traffic; work seems to be proceeding very slowly. Those drainage trenches are very deep and yet danger lights are very few in number thus endangering public life. I say will the contractors or whoever is concerned see to this and make a little haste with the completion of this work.

CHARTERED BANK OF I. A. AND CHINA

Final Dividend Of 14 P. C.

The local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received the following telegram from their Head Office:—
"At the annual meeting of shareholders Directors will recommend a final dividend at the rate of 14 per cent per annum subject to income tax. £50,000 added to Pension Fund. £25,000 —written off Premises Account. £181,037-16-1 carried forward."

South Indian Pipers For Bombay

Brisk preparations are going on in Matunga for Ramnavami celebrations. The South Indian Bajana Samaj has requisitioned the services of a "Nadaswaram party" for the ensuing festival. Messrs. Chinnathambi and Venugopalan, two well-known pipers of South India accompanied by Rajagopalan and Veeraswami", "Thavul" experts, are expected here at the end of this month and will stay here for a fortnight. The Samaj has also arranged an elaborate programme of concerts and harikathas.

Address & Purse To Nariman.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN

A meeting of the Citizens' Committee appointed to suggest the best way of appreciating Mr. K. F. Nariman's services to the city as Mayor, was held in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday evening. Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram presiding.

Mrs. A. P. Sabawala suggested that a purse should be presented to Mr. Nariman. Mr. Meherally proposed that an address should be presented to Mr. Nariman at a public meeting at Azad Maidan and a Committee be appointed to collect funds for a purse to Mr. Nariman to be used for the removal of adult illiteracy. Mr. Nagindas T. Master seconded the proposal. After some discussion it was decided to accept the proposal moved by Mr. G. V. Kapadia and seconded by Mr. S. A. Brelvi that an address should be presented to Mr. Nariman at a public meeting to be held at Azad Maidan and that a purse should also be presented to him, the disposal of the fund being left to him.

INDIA GETS MORE AIR-MINDED

Tatas Service Shows Treble Increase During 1935

BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

The increasing use to which the Karachi-Madras Airmail Service, inaugurated by the Tatas Limited in October, 1932, is being put provides an index to the growing air-mindedness in India.

Statistics obtained from the Aviation Department of Tatas' Limited show that the number of miles flown by the planes operating on this line during the year 1935 was double that of the previous year. Similarly the number of passenger miles increased from 8,215 in 1934 to 25,925 in 1935 an increase of three times on the previous year while the quantity of mails carried showed an equally encouraging increase. It rose from 41,478 lbs. in 934 to 67,633 lbs. last year.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.
Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe)	8 55

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Lady Brabourne Home

Perhaps the first institution in the province to be named after Lady Brabourne, one of the few ardent workers in the cause of child welfare, is the Lady Brabourne Home for Girls at Umerkhadi. The valuable guidance and advice given by by Her Excellency in this cause are too well known to many of her colleagues in the field of social service. To Her Excellency goes the credit of attempting for the first time to co-ordinate the social services and philanthropic activities in Bombay intended especially for children, so that the relief provided would not over-lap and would be effective and reach the right quarters. The new home for girls, it is expected, will be ready for occupation before the onset of the monsoon, and will simplify the problem of management of a large number of unfortunate young girls, who are forced to seek the shelter of the Children's Home at Umerkhadi. Of this achievement the Children's Aid Society may well be proud. Another important problem which has been engaging the attention of the Society, is that of the mentally defective juvenile. Children are the most neglected lot in this country and the mental defectives among them are in a miserable plight. The ninth annual report of the Society states: "Owing mainly to the overcrowded conditions in all Mental Hospitals in the Presidency and partly to the fact that such institutions are not equipped for children, only 5 out of the 29 badly mentally affected children, admitted in 1935, were committed to a mental hospital. Commitment of such children to a Mental Hospital, even if possible, would be unconstructive as no specialised treatment for such cases is available in such an institution. The only possible solution for this type of child is the establishment of a special school, serving the whole Presidency and certified under the Childen Act, whereby commitment would be made through Juvenile Court procedure. By such means some mitigation of the problem would be possible and the lengthy delay necessary in campaigning for an All-India Mental Deficiency Act could be avoided. Plans for the establishment of such a special school for mentally affected children are now before Government as a result of the Society's approaching them on the subject in 1932 and of the reinforcing conclusions arrived at by the Committee of Enquiry into the Care of Destitute Children and Young Offenders in their Report of 1933. It is, however, unlikely that any immediate steps will be taken by Government unless private charity is forthcoming to provide some endowment scheme."

Only the other day, Sir Robert Bell, Home member, referred to this scheme in the Legislative Council, and hoped that something tangible would be done in this direction. It may, therefore, be expected that at an early date, the proposed Home would be started.

A Noteworthy Achievement

Another noteworthy achievement of the Society is the extension of the working of the Children's Act to the Bombay Suburban District. "Many of the public appear to be still unaware of the fact that the Umerkhadi Children's Home serves as a remand home, or place of safety, in Bombay city and Bombay suburban district and that it receives children from Bombay City, Bandra and Kurla Javenile Courts."

The Report concludes with the hope that the result of mere spade-work in Bombay will open the eyes of the public to the probable needs of the whole Presidency and that the year 1936 may witness organised extension of Children Act work on Presidency lines.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on 23rd instant in the library room of the Town Hall, when Lord Brabourne will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present. The presence of members of the public who are interested will be welcome.

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The public of Bombay will cordially welcome the Mayor's scheme of spreading literacy in the City. The large attendance at the conference he convened on Wednesday to consider the scheme and the support offered by many in the task of working it out are largely due to the enthusiasm he has roused for the cause throughout the City by his speeches and writings. They are also signs of a widespread desire for national service and particularly to wipe out the disgrace of over 90 per cent. of the country's population being steeped in stark illiteracy after a century and more of British rule. This particular desire is most laudable and deserves to be fostered in every possible way. But its limitations should be clearly understood at the very outset to avoid disappointment in the future and a possible setback to the proposed scheme. Private effort, which cannot compel attendance of pupils, whatever resources in men and money it may secure, can at best touch but the fringe of the huge problem of removing illiteracy.

A Disgrace

The primary responsibility for the present disgraceful state of things rests mainly on Government and, to some extent, on local bodies. And the responsibility for wiping out the disgrace must also rest largely on Government and the local bodies, because without their earnest efforts, without their extensive resources, the problem of illiteracy cannot be satisfactorily solved in the present generation or the next. Nor has this problem been solved anywhere efficiently without the State undertaking nearly the full responsibility for solving it. The Russian analogy of private effort is somewhat misleading. For there the much-maligned Soviet Government initiated the whole scheme, started a vast number of new schools and classes at its own cost and left a comparatively small part to be contributed by private effort. But in India in no province are Government and local bodies prepared to undertake the responsibility of securing by their joint efforts even 50 per cent. literacy in a reasonably short period of, say, ten years. So far as Bombay City is concerned, a heavy load of responsibility rests on the Government and the Municipal Corporation for their gross neglect of the claims of compulsory primary education these many years. While poor cities have forged ahead in this respect Bombay, which calls itself "urbs prima in Indis," has compulsory education in only two of its seven wards. And the Corporation pleads want of funds for extending compulsion, though at the same time, it reduces the General Tax to give relief to landlords

What Private Effort Can Do

We deem it necessary to say all this in order to impress upon the authorities that the spread of literacy is their responsibility first and foremost, and that, they can never afford to leave it to private effort to any large extent as private effort can never be an effective substitute for State effort in this matter. It must at the same time be admitted that till we have real responsible Government and real control over all our resources, we cannot afford to leave the question of spreading literacy to the exclusive care of Government and the local bodies. Private effort must be organised wherever possible and it should be part of this effort to be ceaselessly reminding the authorities of their responsibility in the matter. We, therefore, whole-heartedly welcome the Mayor's scheme. We wish, however, that, even at the outset, it should be wide enough to enthuse the City as a whole, and should not be confined, even at the initial stage, to the Harijan employees of the Municipality in one ward. There should be at least three literacy classes in each ward, one each for Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu, though the immediate extension of the scheme beyond the limits suggested by the Mayor may be made conditional on adequate resources in men and money being soon available. Secondly, the Board appointed at Wednesday's conference, which is obviously a provisional managing body, should soon grow into a far more representative organisation and its constitution should be clearly defined, it being understood that it should be an independent body with adequate representation of the Corporation on its executive. So constituted, it will not fail to elicit adequate support from the public. We wish the venture every success and trust it will soon be an example to other cities in the country.

More Representative

The recommendations of the Assembly Committee on the Hammond Report are more representative of public opinion than those of the Report itself except in regard to its retrograde proposal about qualification of voters for the Commerce Constituency. The Committee justly protests against the under-representation of the urban interests in several provinces and demands more reserved seats for registered trade unions. The Committee also justly protests against the retention of the system of nomination as being "clearly ruled out" under responsible government and accordingly recommends that the few seats to be filled in by nomination in the Assembly of Orissa should be by election. Not the least important recommendation of the Committee is that every possible facility should be afforded by the registering officers to all classes of enfranchised voters whose names are to be brought on the electoral roll on their own application. Congress workers, too, should be most vigilant in this matter.

With regard to some details about the representation of women the Committee recommends "in deference to public feeling" that the constituency for women in Assam should comprise the towns of Gauhati, Sylhet and Shillong. This is obviously in response to the feeling that the few seats reserved for women should go to the most progressive parts of a province. It seems that the Committee's notice has not been drawn to the decision of the Hammond Committee to give the women's seat for Karnatak to one of the most unprogressive talukas in the province.

Venizelos

In the twentieth century, Greece contributed two very remarkable personalities to the world, Basil Zaharoff and Venizelos. Both proved unfortunate contributions. Anyone even slightly acquainted with the pre-war history of traffic in arms knows the evil influence that Zaharoff, the "Armament King," exercised over the politics of nations which inevitably played into war. Venezilos, who has just died after a long turbulent life, was, of course, better. He was a curious mixture of good and bad. It is possible to appreciate his violent and revolutionary activities extending over a period of nearly thirty years against Turkey as inspired by intense patriotism. But he over-reached himself, and became, at best, a disturbing factor in international affairs. And when the two stormy petrels, Venizelos and Lloyd George, joined together to wipe Turkey off the map, they brought disaster to Greece and struck a final and fatal blow at Britain's prestige in the Near East and India. Later, however, Venizelos did much to make good. And it is to his credit that he agreed to conclude a treaty with Turkey and helped Mustafa Kemal to achieve a Balkan Pact.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Discussion On Finance Bill

(By K. T. SHAH).

The opening of the debate on the Finance Bill does not promise any repetition of the excitement or prolongation that was witnessed last year. Whether it is that the first fury of legislative zeal is exhausted, or whether the legislators find it to their own convenience not to prolong this sessions unduly, the fact remains that the arrangements for the conduct of discussion on the Finance Bill upto its final stage, reported to have been arrived at between the leaders of all parties in the House, indicate an early termination,—at the latest before the middle of next week.

Opening the debate, Sir James invited the critics to shoot first, and shoot true. The challenge was taken up by a Congress speaker, whose manuscript eloquence added to the feeling of dullness caused originally by the heavy heat of a March day. Dr. Ziauddin followed, with wise saws and old maxims strangely applied, and slightly confused. Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, who took up the ball next, sounded the first note of real interest in the budget. His theme was, indeed, not novel; nor even the argument,—generally speaking. But the tale of wrongs in the Frontier Province suffered by the Hindus, and the inherent evil of the Communal Award received a bold statement, which caused deep searchings of the heart in many quarters. Pandit Malaviya is a forceful speaker, even though he reads his speeches. And he can rise, even in reading a written speech, to heights of eloquence that could move you if you feel with him on the subject of his oratory. His appeal to Mr. Jinnah, the ambassador of peace between the two communities, was as well phrased, as it seemed to be sincerely meant. The House listened in silence; and the speech ended in adding to the gloom with which this particular corner of the Indian horizon has always been regarded in the last fifteen years.

Vallabh Pant's Grand Effort.

I seem to be degenerating into a retailer of small change. But I cannot resist repeating the rather interesting division of speakers in this debate, made by a Press wit, into "manuscript speakers," "foolscap speakers," and "half-hearted speakers." I am afraid the first day's proceedings showed goodly specimens of all three classes to an inebriating degree. With the single exception, of course, of Pandit Pant. There is scarcely a better-informed speaker in the whole House, and one would have to look hard to find a more sincere one. He speaks in a style different from Satyamurti's. Without the slightest effort at making an effect, he is nevertheless eloquent as well as entertaining. Without the least aid from notes,—I bar apt quotations sometimes read out—his words pour out in torrential force, which hold you spell-bound even while he takes you over such a vast region as can be covered in a Finance Bill debate. The Pandit took as his text to-day those passages in the budget speech, which pointed to returning prosperity, and made a fine exordium by painting a word picture of India that was—the land of peace and plenty. Swift flashed the searchlight of his imagination from the waving fields of wheat, and rice, of tea and jute, to mines of coal and diamonds; thence to our vast rivers and large coast—line; thence to the riches inherent in the soil, if only the land was treated as Indians of old used to treat a milch-cow. He feared, however, the present policy to exploit and expose the country to the tender mercies of an unabashed, unmitigated commercialism must needs result in progressive pauperisation. Burke and John Stuart Mill and Wilson were quoted to show the sins of commission and omission towards the economic development of India, for which Britishers would have to answer at the bar of history. And the concluding strain, uttered in tones of ringing indignation and honest exasperation, reminded the Finance Member of the teachings of his Messiah, which he would fain see copied in this country. But, alas, he found Sir James was behaving in India, as though he was a Bolshevist from Russia preaching Christianity to the children of the Buddha. His remedy for a real return of prosperity to this long-suffering land was State regulated, State-aided, State-protected industry, with a fair balance between agriculture and manufacture, which would solve many of the ills of the body politic. He seemed to bar socialisation of Industry, except the key industries; though it was impossible to see what his reason for such a reservation could be. This apart, the speech was a grand

(Continued on page 8, col. 5.)

How Moscow Looks At It

Alarming Situation In The Far East

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

In the Far East, both on the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic with that of Manchuria, and on the Soviet-Manchurian borders, the war clouds are becoming more and more dense, with the reports of clashes between Soviet and Mongolian frontier guards with Japanese-Manchurians.

Whether the frequent trespassing of the frontiers and lines of demarkation is due to an attempt to create a psychological effect on the strange triangle consisting of Soviet Russia, the Mongolian People's Republic, and Japanese public opinion, or to divert the world's attention from the "operations" of the Japanese army in China and North China remains to be seen. However, at present one thing has become clearer. Along with diplomatic chats, declarations, refutations, and assurances, the General Staffs of Japan and Russia have begun to issue communiques and are thus taking over the settling of disputes direct by military men. This is the most dangerous development occurring during the course of the past few days, and it is a cause for alarm to all adherents of peace.

An Allegation Refuted

According to a communique issued by the Kwantung General Staff, it is revealed that a company of Manchurian soldiers rebelled and went over to Soviet territory, and that this rebellion was caused by Soviet instigation. Furthermore, that it was in pursuit of these rebels that Manchurian-Japanese soldiers trespassed the line of demarkation.

The Staff of the Special Far Eastern Red Army, in replying to the Kwantung Staff allegations among other facts, states the following: "A company of Manchurian frontier guards crossed the Manchurian-Soviet borders and was disarmed, interned, and removed to the interior of Soviet territory immediately, but the Japanese allegation that the rebellion of the above-mentioned soldiers was provoked by Soviet instigation can only cause laughter on the part of all those who know the real feelings prevailing among the Chinese population and local Manchurian troops toward Japan."

In this same communique we are informed that on January 30 a detachment of Japanese-Manchurian soldiers invaded Soviet territory but were repulsed by the Red soldiers, leaving ten dead and three wounded on the fields; the Red casualties being 3 killed 7 wounded and one missing. The Japanese left on Soviet territory two rifles, 120 cartridges, 1 hand grenade, 1 helmet, a machine gun and a uniform. On February 1, the Japanese-Manchurians again invaded Soviet territory, and received reinforcements. A pitched battle, with hand-to-hand fighting in its course, followed, and resulted in the Japanese-Manchurians retreating, leaving one killed on the spot.

Soviet Ready For Impartial Inquiry

As the Japanese military authorities deny the fact of trespassing of Soviet territory by their soldiers, the Soviets have expressed their readiness to render fullest assistance to any impartial commission which would be entrusted with investigation on the spot. But the staff of the Kwanj tung Army has refused to accept such a proposal. "For the obvious reason of avoiding a scandalous revelation", says one of the Soviet newspapers.

Another charge against the Japanese authorities is brought by the Soviet press, which alleges that Japan is trying to hinder and to put obstacles in the way of improving Soviet relations with Great Britain. As the basis for this charge, the Soviet press quotes a message of the Japanese Telegraphic Agency, "Denpo Tsusin", from Mukden, declaring that Soviet Russia has decided to invade Tibet in the near future.

"Izvestia", the official organ of the Soviet Government, accompanies the abovementioned message with a sharp humorous editorial, remarking: "The Mukden message indicates that Japanese dumping of instigating information has reached the zenith of its crisis. They cannot think of anything more foolish. If this trick has been made with a view of frightening England it will certainly fall flat because Great Britain knows exactly that the USSR has no relations and contact with Tibet and, therefore, there exists no discord between the USSR and Great Britain on this subject."

"Izvestia" proposes that the Japanese agency use the following matter in the future in their attempt to worsen Soviet-Anglo relations. The paper claims that it will be much more intellectual and effective: "The USSR, endeavouring to possess warm seas, has decided to conquer India. To this end, cruisers of the type of the "Washington," have been sent to the Indian Ocean, via Pamir and the Himalayas. Whereas Soviet industry is unable to manufacture a crane large enough to lift the battle-ship through the mountains of Pamir, etc., the work has been suspended and people have been sent to England to buy the needed cranes. As soon, however, as the same will become available, the Red Imperialists will continue their work."

Youngsters Build Miniature Cities & Rlys.

Recently the Soviet educational authorities have taken steps to inject in the children of this country a love for machinery and modern technique, with the view in mind of creating a nation of engineers and technicians, and of turning the country into a highly industrialized country. From an early age they are encouraged to form interests in the machine through mechanical toys. Later, they are entertained in Houses of Science and Technique specially organized for children in all the cities and towns of the USSR.

Lately this work of promoting machinery among children has been carried on in a very original and effective way. The children are helped to build model railway lines, running sometimes up to 3 kilometers in length. They build cars, locomotive, stations, and all other equipment necessary for running a model children's

(Continued on Page 9: Col. 4).

Frankly Speaking

"MODEST" YET UNACCEPTABLE!

Mr. Mehrotra moved a resolution in the Council of State for the appointment of a judicial committee of three High Court Judges to examine cases of all political prisoners now under detention without trial and release forthwith those prisoners recommended by the committee. We are not surprised that Mr. Hallet, while admitting that the resolution was "modest," should have opposed it. He trotted out the usual arguments. And he did so with the usual solemnity. But he evaded the main point. Nobody suggests that every detenu is necessarily innocent. But what is questionable is the Government's claim that every detenu is necessarily guilty, either actually or prospectively. And this renders close scrutiny of each individual case more than necessary. We dare say that the procedure which is now gone through is elaborate. But the basis of it is that the accusers alone are represented before the sessions judges and enjoy the privilege of putting the case as they think fit. This perversion of the essential principles of justices justifies all the more Mr. Mehrotra's resolution. Yet it was opposed by Government.

BAD IN PRINCIPLE

The Governor of Bombay has appointed Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi as Minister in the place of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutoo. If an important principle were not violated, from the point of view of worth and ability the appointment would have been regarded as both wise and welcome and the Governor could not have made a better selection because Sir Ali Mahomed Khan is far superior in experience and ability to any member among the present Muslim group in the Bombay Council. But this particular instance and the personality of the Governor's choice apart, we strongly object to the principle of translating Presidents to Ministerships. It will amount to keeping prizes in the gift of the exetive dangling before the President's eye and it will not, therefore, be conducive to the preservation of impartiality as between Government and the Opposition. And, after all, impartiality is the essential quality for Speakership.

A COSTLY LUXURY

The question whether Bombay or Poona or both should be the seats of the new provincial legislature came up incidentally before the Council on Wednesday in the discussion on the grants for alterations in the present Council halls in both the places; but both Government and the Council rightly left that question to be decided by the new Legislature. Why then are Government so keen on making alterations in both the present chambers even before the question is decided? Is it to take advantage of the present docile House, extend the premises at once and then make out that the continuance of the present system would not involve much additional cost? Economy in administration will be even more necessary in the future than it is now, and the province cannot any longer afford the costly luxury of two seats of legislature. And when a choice has to be made between Bombay and Poona, the balance of advantage is decidedly in favour of the former.

THE POET'S WARNING.

The interview given by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore at Patna, wherein the Poet deplored the present spirit of faction and dissension, which is, unfortunately, showing signs of spreading in the country deserves to be pondered over by all well-wishers of India. He made a strong plea for closing up our ranks and presenting a united front for the solution of common problems. The Poet also referred to the virus of provincial separatism, which is a new menace to our national solidarity. It is particularly appropriate that this warning comes from the greatest son of Bengal, for in that province there are a few people who are to-day openly avowing the new creed of provincialism. The only remedy for this evil, Dr. Tagore rightly affirmed, was education. "People must know for themselves what is good and desirable and forge ahead with their own strength." Care will have to be taken, however, to devise the right system of education, a system with will inculcate the necessary national virtues in our youths.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual report of the Social Service League for the year 1934, which was recently published, is of particular interest in view of the forthcoming Silver Jubilee celebrations of that institution. It is a record of valuable services rendered in various spheres, for the help, education and amelioration of those in need. During the last quarter of a century, the League has been extending its activities from year to year, and today it is acknowledged as the pioneer and premier association of its kind in the city. It is conducting night schools, free reading-rooms and libraries, industrial homes for women, a social workers' training class, gymnasia, technical schools—to name only a few of its multifarious undertakings. The charitable dispensary run by the League in the mill area, which in the year 1934, treated more than 20,000 cases, however, deserves special mention. The League is managed by public-spirited men and women helped by a body of life-workers and affords a common platform to people of widely differing political views, for the service of their fellow-citizens. It is regrettable to note, however, that the League is not receiving the financial help which its inspiring record of work entitles it to, and it is to be hoped that the people of Bombay will extend its due sympathy to this very deserving society on the occasion of the jubilee celebrations

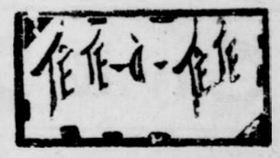
Millowners And Indianisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Indian millowners have received very favourable treatment at the hands of Indian public opinion. Because of this they have been able to secure protection to textile industry from Government. And the Swadeshi movement organised by the Congress has played no small part in enabling them to compete with foreign cloth in Indian market. And while they ask us to be Swadeshi minded in buying cloth they have not taken to heart the very lesson which they are out to teach others. In Ahmedabad for instance quite a large number of mills, owned and managed by Indians, employ Europeans as Spinning Masters, Weaving Masters and Managers even when equally or even better qualified Indians are available for the same or even less pay. When an Indian goes for demanding employment he is told point blank, "We want an European". This is a mentality which is difficult to understand. It is for the Indian Public opinion to make such thing impossible and to teach the Indian Mill Owners that those who thrive on Swadeshi should practise Swadeshi—at least where it is possible.—Yours etc.

ONE WHO HAS NO AXE TO GRIND.

Ahmedabad.



The members of the Legislative Council cheered when it was announced that their President, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, has been appointed a Minister.

Ingratitude, thy name is Man!

* * * *

By the way, we ought to convey the usual sympathies and congratulations on the ministerial change:—

We sympathise with (1) those who desired the Ministership but didn't get it and

(2) Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, who has to fill a post vacated by Sir Shah Nawaz.

And we congratulate our contemporary, the "Times of India", for scoring, with friendly official help, a scoop by securing the well-guarded information a good few hours before the Governor publicly announced his choice.

* * * *

AGENDA FOR APRIL 1.

From April 1 there will be no taxis available in the city if the drivers carry out their threat.

On the same day Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and the Sind bloc will constitutionally leave Bombay alone.

The session of the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference which was fixed for March 21 will now probably be held on April 1.

And, let punters note this exclusive tip, "April One" will win the All-Fools Plate on April 1.

An interesting mixed grill.

* * * *

A Revenue Officer and a Police Patel in Ahmedabad have resigned "pleading their inability to assist Government in the collection of Land Revenue on account of failure of crops for a consecutive number of years."

Why were they not dismissed for gross incompetence and inefficiency?

* * * *

"One hundred and fifty years of British rule had not promoted the cause of education."

Accidents evidently do sometimes happen to the best of them. This blundering discovery of the truth was made by Dr. P. G. Solanki.

* * * *

But let there be no mistake. Dr. Solanki is not going to continue along the blundering path to its logical conclusion.

* * * *

Horrible prospects are indicated by the forecasts of an astrologer.

War will occur within the next two or three months.

Congressmen will accept offices.

Political prisoners will be released during monsoon in India. (Stars are, however, silent on the possibility of the Government giving them a water-proof each!)

And all this will occur because on April 8 will be the "conjunction of Mars and Herschell."

Couldn't the learned Pandit persuade the two luminaries to postpone the happy consummation, in the interests of humanity?

* * * *

"Notable progress" is reported to have been made at the Locarno Conference.

By the time it ends, we hope, it doesn't become "Not-able!"

* * * *

The report further says that "there is a very definite relaxation of tension this morning."

All things expand when heated, may be one explanation.

* * * *

AMERICA'S HUGE PUBLIC DEBT.

Result of Financial Operations in Month of March.

—Headlines.

A pity, of course. But couldn't they substantially reduce its hugeness by knocking off that unnecessary item of expenditure, the relief of the unemployed?

Ministers And Party Propaganda

Demand For Additional T. A. Raises Debate In Council

The Bill to amend the Bombay Children Act was passed into law on Thursday in the Legislative Council.

The President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi was felicitated on his appointment as Minister to succeed Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who would resign at the end of the official year, and would go to Sind which, as a separated province, would come into being from April next.

When the Legislative Council resumed its sitting on Thursday, the House cheered Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President, as he entered the Council Hall, on his appointment as Minister in place of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

Sir Ali Mahomed acknowledging the congratulatory applause, said, "It is a call of duty from one sphere of service to another sphere of service, and that call of duty, I have accepted. I have no reason to think that I will not have the confidence of the House there."

A number of supplementary demands of grants were moved and sanctioned by the House.

T. A. FOR MINISTERS

A storm raged over the demand for a grant of Rs. 1,000 for additional travelling allowance for Ministers.

Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Finance Member, moving for the grant stated that in the current year's budget estimate, a provision of Rs. 5,500 was made for the travelling allowance of Ministers. This provision was likely to be exceeded by Rs. 1,000, as the Ministers had toured more extensively than was anticipated at the time of framing the budget.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) opposing the grant, alleged that the Ministers had toured extensively with a political purpose in the districts with which he was familiar. Ministers seemed to be travelling chiefly in their own districts. Amidst laughter, the speaker cited a few lines of verse composed on the occasion of the Minister's visit, by the "school-teachers", in which the Minister was a God and the same person should continue to be so for ever.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) alleged that the Minister went on official tours for political purposes.

Sir Robert Bell, Home Member, observed that there were certain restrictions placed on the Ministers when on official tour. The Minister was entitled to visit any part of the Presidency, and could use his time for strengthening his party.

FOR PARTY PROPAGANDA.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Agriculture, said that he had to protest against the insinuations made by Rao Saheb Kulkarni. He was within his rights in carrying on party propaganda when on tour. He had to carry on propaganda against false information in some places.

The grant was made.

A token grant of Rs. 10 was also made for the appointment of a special Road Engineer in Sind, moved by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

A demand for a grant of Rs. 9,471 towards the construction of a Girls Remand Home at Umerkhadi was presented by Sir Robert Bell. Sir Robert said that the need for such a home became imperative, in view of the increasing number in the present Umerkhadi Children's Home. The Children's Aid Society had come forward with a contribution of Rs. 33,000 for the construction of the building which was estimated to cost 43,101, and which would accommodate about 80 girls.

The demand was granted.

Another demand on which considerable discussion took place was for the amount of Rs. 26,634, which was moved by Sir Robert Bell.

With a view to affording relief to the congested traffic conditions on the Queen's Road, the construction of a road along the seawall in the Backbay Reclamation Area from the extension of the Churchgate Street to Chowpatty in a partial width of 40 feet (including a foot path 10 feet wide on the sea side), commenced during the current financial year. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned by the Council last year. The work of providing concrete foundation for partial width of the road in question had been completed and the work of laying asphalt surface over concrete foundation was in progress.

Mr. J. B. Greaves (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) suggested that the width of the road should be increased.

Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla (Bombay Millowners' Association) asked if the Government undertook the supervision of construction of new buildings in Queen's Road. The buildings were of re-inforced concrete and required great care.

Sir John Abercrombie (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) said that in the proposed alterations of the plan of the site, the reservation of the area for car-parking was abolished.

Sir Robert Bell replying said that no other public works was in the hands of the non-officials to a greater extent than the Backbay Reclamation Scheme. Nothing of any importance was done for many years except on the strong advice of the Committee.

Regarding the construction of new buildings, the Government assumed no responsibility, as that was a matter for the Municipal Corporation.

There were two alterations in the lay-out of the blocks in the Reclamation Area. One of them was slight. The land reserved for car-parking was a valuable corner plot, and it was not advisable to reserve it for parking of cars.

The grant was made.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Sir Robert Bell then introduced the Bill No. V of 1936, a Bill to amend the Bombay Children Act, 1924. Explaining the objects and reasons of the Bill, the Home Member said that it enabled a Court to place a youthful offender under the supervision of a person named by it, instead of sending him to a certified school. There was no provision in the Act enabling the Court to take any action, if the offender did not abide by the conditions imposed by the Court, or if he did not remain under supervision. A system of true probation as distinct from supervision was both necessary and desirable and it was therefore, proposed to amend the Act in such a way as to empower the Court to reconsider the case of any youthful offender who had failed on probation and deal with him in such manner as it thought fit.

Another important provision in the Bill was to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to sanction release on license of youthful offenders after at least six months of detention in a certified school, when the visiting committee or managers of the school reported that there was a reasonable probability that the offender would abstain from crime and lead a useful and industrious life.

NO SECURITY PROCEEDINGS.

It was proposed to add a new section in the Act that no proceedings for furnishing security for maintaining good behaviour under Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code should be taken against a child. In consequence Section 23-(2) was to be deleted.

The Bombay Children Act, 1924, was more comprehensive than the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. It also provided for the treatment of juvenile delinquency according to the modern thought of penology. It was, therefore, proposed to repeal the Reformatory Schools Act, in so far as it applied to the places to which the Bombay Children Act had been made applicable. With the repeal of the Reformatory Schools Act, it was necessary to remove all references to the Reformatory Schools Act occurring in the Children Act and to make a provision to save the orders already passed by the Courts under the Reformatory Schools Act and for carrying out of such orders in accordance with the provisions of the Children Act.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSFER.

All the provinces in India did not have Acts similar to the Bombay Children Act, but the Reformatory Schools Act being an all-India Act, was in force in all the provinces. It would, therefore, be necessary to provide for the transfer of youthful offenders from the certified schools in this Presidency to reformatories in other Provinces in which an Act similar to the Bombay Children Act was not in force and for applying on such transfer, the provision of the Reformatory Schools Act to the youthful offenders. Similarly, it was also necessary to provide for the transfer of youthful offenders from the reformatories in other provinces to the certified schools in the Presidency and for applying the provisions of the Bombay Children Act to such youthful offenders on transfer.

The Bill was read a first, second and third time and was passed.

DELIMITATION PROPOSALS.

Before the House adjourned a question was raised by Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, whether the Hammond Committee recommendations on the Delimitation Constituencies should not be discussed in the light of the suggestions by the Assembly Committee.

Sir Robert Bell said that it would be better to wait for a few days more, so that the members might have the benefit of Assembly discussion on the subject.

The House adjourned till today, Friday.

FROM PRESIDENT TO MINISTER

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi To Succeed Sir S. N. Bhutto

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to select the Hon'ble Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi as Minister for Local Self-Government "vice" the Hon'ble Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E., with effect from the first day of April, 1936.

The appointment is a surprise, as it was supposed that the Ministership would go either to the Thakore Sahib of Kerwada or Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi has been President of the Bombay Legislative Council for over nine years, having been first elected to the office in February, 1927, a record for the president of any legislature constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919.

The new Minister was born in 1873. He was called to the Bar in 1896 and was in practice in Bombay till 1900, when he went to Sind where he remained for some years. On his return to Bombay he acted as Small Causes Court Judge for some time. He was later appointed as Dewan of Palanpur State.

Esteemed By Members.

In 1922 he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council and a year after was appointed Minister of Excise which office he held till 1926. In 1927 he was elected President of the Council.

Sir A. M. K. DEHLAVI

As President of the Council his impartiality, unfailing courtesy and maintenance of the best Parliamentary traditions won him the esteem of all parties.

Nazi Justification Of Occupation Of Rhineland

(Continued From Page 1)

judges of their own cause, because they and not the League of Nations will name the aggressor.

INVALID IN LAW AND FACT.

Herr Von Ribbentrop enlarged this point on naming the aggressor and the German allegation of its illegality. He said, Clause 1 of the Franco-Russian Alliance signified that France could decide, whether Germany or Russia was the aggressor. There was a reservation that "France does not, through its military dispositions taken in accordance with its own decision, expose itself to sanctions measures by the Locarno Guarantors, Britain and France." This reservation both in law and fact, was invalid, declared Von Ribbentrop, because it was impossible for France to foresee the attitude of the Guarantor Powers.

GERMAN FEAR

Herr Von Ribbentrop emphasised the German fear of the Franco-Soviet Pact when he declared that it was small comfort for a State to receive its rights in subsequent sanctions against the aggressor named by the League, when it had already been attacked by an overwhelming military coalition.

He asked: "For, what sanctions could hit so gigantic a coalition which reached from East Asia to the Channel? These two States are so mighty and so decisive members, and particularly militarily strong factors of the League of Nations, that, from practical considerations, sanctions against them would be unthinkable." He further asked the Council whether it was thinkable that the German Government, which had signed the Locarno Pact, would have undertaken the obligations of this Pact if they had found themselves in the circumstances involving such a burden for them alone, as now subsequently appeared.

ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY

Herr Von Ribbentrop added that Germany and France, through the Locarno Pact, had renounced the force of arms in the relations of one with another; but to interpret the Pact in a manner whereby one party enters into new assistance and obligations of a military nature against the other party is, in the firm conviction and juridical interpretation of the German Government, an absolute impossibility. If such views existed at the time of the conclusion of the Locarno Pact it would have been the duty of the contracting parties to draw attention to them in which case the Locarno Pact would never have been concluded.

AN ERROR.

He declared that the French contention that the Franco-Russian Pact was necessary as a counterpoise to the German rearmament obviously rested upon an error, for the Locarno Pact stipulated restoration of military equality between France and Germany, because the concluding of the protocol confirmed the obligation of France as well as other nations to follow German disarmament. Because France had refused to restore equality in this way, Germany was compelled to achieve equality by following its own path towards the Locarno objectives.

GERMAN OFFERS REJECTED

Herr Von Ribbentrop added that Germany had not concluded military alliances of any sort and recalled Germany's repeated offers of pacification to France all of which had been either refused or ignored. When France ratified the Franco-Soviet Alliance, Herr Hitler took the only possible action and restored the full sovereignty of the Reich over the entire Reich area. The German Government had rejected as incorrect and unjust the accusation that it had unilaterally violated the Locarno Pact which was rendered null and void by France's action.

HAGUE ARBITRATION

Coming to the French proposal that the Franco-Soviet Alliance should be submitted to the arbitration of The Hague Court, Herr von Ribbentrop said that it was sufficient to point out that the problem, in addition to its purely legal side, had overwhelming political significance whose practical solution could not be expected from a Court of Law, "Still less could the German Government promise itself success by attempting to clear up the matter by negotiations with signatory powers. I state that here with sincere regret. Past experience had showed that attempt on these lines would never lead to the practical goal."

THE FUTURE

Turning to the future Herr von Ribbentrop said that now that Reich's sovereignty had been extended to its whole territory and equality had been achieved, Germany was willing and was ready to end the regrettable chapter of mistakes and confusion in Europe would stop. With the extinction of the Locarno Pact, a heavy spiritual and political burden would be removed from the German people. This is now the only upright wish of the German people to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours and work in the reconstruction of real solidarity of Europe to the best of their powers.

Herr von Ribbentrop said that Germany was determined in future to make her agreements with foreign nations as a fully sovereign state, free and unfettered, thereby ending the Franco-German tension. In this spirit the German Chancellor had made a historic and unparalleled offer of peace to Europe. Herr von Ribbentrop concluded that the contents and implication of the German proposals needed no comment. They were so extensive and comprehensive that every statesman, with the welfare of Europe at heart, could only wish to see them realised in one form or another.

The U. P. Provincial Hindu Conference will be held at Agra on the 18th and 19th April next, when the election of the U.P. Provincial Hindu Sabha will be held under the supervision of Mr. Padam Raj Jain, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha.

WORST FLOODS IN U. S.

Rivers Transformed Into Raging Torrents: Thousands Rendered Homeless

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, March 18.

Thousands of square miles in Eastern states have been submerged by the worst floods in the United States in the past century.

Thirty-four deaths are reported and hitherto the damage has been of millions of dollars.

The Ohio River reached the highest flood level in history. The Quemahoning dam in Pennsylvania threatens to burst momentarily.

Other rivers are transformed into raging torrents and many districts have been isolated.

Thousands are rendered homeless.

HEAVY TOLL OF U. S. FLOODS

Over 60 Dead: Damage Of Over Million Sterling

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.

Over 60 lives are known to have been lost in the floods. It is feared the death roll will be much higher when full reports are available from all the stricken areas. Many of which are completely cut off. The full extent of the disaster is not known. The damage is estimated at over a million Sterling.

The city of Pittsburg is entirely isolated. The Penncotral Dam, near Huntingdon, has collapsed. Ohio River burst her banks and has overrun Wheelingis Land. Potomachiver has risen 20 feet above Washington where fifteen hundred workers are engaged throughout night piling up sandbags and constructing dykes, in order to protect the White House and Government buildings from the rapidly rising waters.—Reuter.

HEAVY FLOOD TOLL

NEW YORK, March 19.

Twenty-eight have hitherto died at Wheeling Island in West Virginia by floods and consequent explosion.—Reuter.

Martial Law At Johnstown

JOHNSTOWN (Pennsylvania) March 18.

Martial Law has been proclaimed here in an effort to check the panic caused by the flood menace. —Reuter.

New Chief Of Public Service Commission

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to select the Hon. Mr. Eyre Gordon, member of the Executive Council of the Governor, Central Provinces, as Chairman of the Public Service Commission, in succession to Sir David Petrie, when the latter vacates his office at the end of October, 1936.—A. P.

MORE AVALANCHE TRAGEDIES IN KASHMIR

JAMMU TAWI, March 19.

A press note states:—

According to an official report eleven persons living in a "Kotha" in a village in Tehsil Uri came under an avalanche on the first of March, 1936.

Six persons were taken out alive and four were found dead. The body of one person is still untraced.—A. P

Straits Settlements And Imperial Defence

RUGBY March 18.

In the House of Commons in answer to a question the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, announced the appointment of a commission consisting of Sir Wilfred Woods, late Financial Secretary in Ceylon, Miss Picton Turberville and Mr. C. A. Willis, late of the Sudan Civil Service, to visit Hong-Kong and Malaya to investigate the Muitsai problem and to make recommendations.

Mr. J. H. Thomas also reported at question-time that the Straits Settlements Legislative Council had decided to make for the third year in succession a contribution to the cost of Imperial Defence.

In expressing his warm appreciation, Mr. Thomas mentioned that the gift would amount to about £58,000.—B.O.W.

GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA. BARODA

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 19.

Professor Trivedi was elected as President of the Gujerati Sahitya Sabha and Messrs. Nagkumar Makati and Balubhai Desai as Secretaries for the current year.

Niemeyer On His Mission

Says His Report Will Be Scientific Study Of Indian Finance

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Sir Otto Niemeyer who leaves New Delhi to-morrow sails from Bombay on Saturday. He talked this afternoon to press representatives and informed them that his report would be ready by the end of April, and whatever action in the form of order-in-council would be taken thereon, should be gone through Parliament by the end of July.

His was purely a scientific study of the problem, and he had taken the opportunity of personal discussion with various financial authorities in India. When his report was published the press in India, he hoped, would keep in view the fact that the problem would be judged as an All-India and not in terms of particular provincial view or particular grievances.

NO INTEREST IN POLITICS.

Continuing, Sir Otto mentioned that the Bank of England had nothing to do with his enquiry, except that they released him for a period to enable him to perform this public duty. The reason why he had been asked to undertake this enquiry was that he had spent twenty years in the British Treasury pre-eminently concerned with financial questions connected with budget and had also during ten or twelve years of connection with the Financial Committee of the League of Nations dealt with the budget of five or six countries in Europe and dealt with questions of Australia, Argentine and Brazil which were all federal states, and had problems common to all federations. He had no interest in Indian politics and in fact, had never been political in his own country.

POSITION OF RAILWAYS.

Questioned whether he had kept in view the financial position of railways, Sir Otto answered that the solvency of the Centre was an essential element in the problem, and the position of railways was an element which must be kept in view, in considering the future position of the centre.

He was next asked whether his enquiry would enable him for instance to make a suggestion how to reorganise Railway finances, and deal with the army budget.

Sir Otto regretted that he could not give his mind on that.

He was asked as to what be the cost of the reforms. Niemeyer said the question was not particularly significant, and they had no right to assume that any province would necessarily misconduct its affair. The question before him was whether the financial position was such that there was any reasonable hope that the ship would keep afloat.

Asked whether his report would be bulky, Sir Otto, answered.

"It will be a great deal shorter than the leader you will write on it."

Sir Otto leaves to-morrow for Bombay and sails on Saturday for Home and visits Egypt en route.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Over 100 Demonstrations To Be Given At Lucknow Exhibition

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

The Secretary of the Lucknow Congress Khadi and Village industries Exhibition writes:—The ground which the Exhibition site will cover is much larger in area than that covered by other Exhibitions held during the Congress Sessions. About 100 demonstrations have been arranged. Some of them are to be conducted by experts who have been intimately connected with Mahatma Gandhi, since he has been carrying on his experiments in his Ashram in Sabarmati in the various cottage industries. The Exhibition has been entrusted to the two expert bodies, All-India Spinners' Association and All-India Village Industries Association. The emphasis which Mahatmaji has been laying upon the development of the cottage industries has not proved to be misplaced. The country as a whole, apart from the Congress is coming to value the importance of the part, the village industries can play in rehabilitating our economic life. It is, therefore, that the present Exhibition assumes a unique importance.

BENGAL DELEGATES TO LUCKNOW

CALCUTTA, March 19.

"Bengal could not vote for the election of President and Bengal would be absent even at Lucknow," said Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose, a prominent Congress leader in the course of a statement on the problem of Bengal's representation to the Lucknow Congress. Babu Rajendra Prasad had made it definitely clear by repeated statements that election of delegates by primary members was the only constitutional course and within the constitution he was prepared to help Bengal as far as he could; but the B.P.C.C. Executive wanted him to do an unconstitutional act. Yesterday again Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed a letter to the B.P.C.C. Executive regretting his inability to accede to the request to nominate the present B.P.C.C. members as delegates. But still nothing was being heard about the election of delegates. Concluding, Dr. Ghose thanks Babu Rajendra Prasad for his very sincere attempt to give representation to Bengal and appeals to all concerned to set the Congress house in order so that Bengal's prestige may not be undermined by action on the part of the men at the helm of affairs. —A.P.

BARODA ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 19.

Mr. Amrit Sitaram Pradhan, a prominent lawyer who appeared for the prosecution in the Manibanu Kidnapping Case was elected member of the State Representative Assembly securing 38 votes at elections held yesterday. Messrs. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel and Chhotabhai Javerbhai Sutaria both prominent workers of the Praja Mandal were elected as members securing 33 and 28 votes respectively. Lalloobhai Kishorbhai, ex-member was defeated, securing 25 votes.

AMERICA'S HUGE PUBLIC DEBT

Result Of Financial Operations In Month Of March

WASHINGTON, Mar. 19.

That the United States Treasury deficit for 1936-37 fiscal year will be between 400 and 600 million sterling, is the meaning of President Roosevelt's request for additional relief funds, totalling 300 million sterling.

The exact amount of the deficit will depend on the outcome of the new tax programme. If the Congress enacts a full tax programme it is estimated the revenue will increase by 189 million sterling; but this will still leave a deficit of 440 million sterling.

America's public debt has now reached a huge record of 6,289 million sterling as a result of the Tresury's financing operations in March which included new cash borrowing of 181 million sterling —Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU INDISPOSED

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been slightly indisposed. She had heart trouble last night.

Mrs. Naidu will, however, attend the Congress Working Committee meetings.—United Press.

R. A. F.'S NEW BATTLE MACHINE

Fastest Single-Engined Bomber Gives Wonderful Display

LONDON, March 18

A wonderful display of acrobatics was given at Hayes, the Middlesex Aerodrome, by the new Fairey "Battle" machine which is described as the R. A. F.'S fastest single-engined bomber. Its speed and horse-power are kept secret, but it was indicated that within ten minutes of leaving Hayes it could fly over the south coast about 45 miles away

The machine is all metal and almost manoeuverable as an interceptor fighter. It has an automatic pilot to relieve the pilot when in flight.

The wings are fitted with night landing lamps and bombs can be cunningly slung inside the wings. —Reuter.

Pattabhi And Jairamdas For Delhi

NEW DELHI, March 19.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram are arriving here to-morrow to attend the Congress Constitution Sub-Committee meeting of which they are members.

Other members of the Working Committee will be in Delhi by to morrow.—United Press.

The appeal preferred by Sardar Abdul Rezak, a Commissioner of the Serampore Municipality, and eleven other Mahomedans, who were convicted in the Serampore Seal Bagan riot case, has been rejected by the District and Sessions Judge of Chinsurah.

Social Service League Celebrates Silver Jubilee

Glowing Tributes To Institution Which Provides Wonderful Training Ground For Service Of Community

An earnest appeal for funds to carry on the work of the Social Service League, which Mr. K. F. Nariman characterised as an "outstanding institution—cosmopolitan in its outlook and nationalistic in its activities,"—was unanimously made by several speakers, on Thursday, at the C. J. Hall which was bedecked with the flags of various nationalities.

The occasion was for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Social Service League. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

After reading several messages of congratulations and good wishes, the Secretary of the Association referred to the various activities of the League during the last 25 years of its existence.

The League was founded, the Secretary read from the Report, with the object of fostering the spirit of social service among the young men of this country, helping the masses to grow in the knowledge and practice of healthy life and promoting the spirit of mutual service among the high and the low. The League stood for education, organisation, cooperation, self-help, general uplift of the working classes, and above all, for the spirit of service actuated by love and enlightened by knowledge of actual facts.

SUPPORT IT WITH FUNDS.

Mr. Nariman, giving his felicitations to the work done by the League, appealed to the public that an institution with such a noble and inspiring object before it, in a city where it held such an unique position, should not be allowed to die and the cause allowed to wither, simply for want of funds.

Referring to the disinterested work rendered by the League, the details of which were mentioned in the report, Mr. Nariman said that it was an outstanding institution, cosmopolitan in its outlook and nationalistic in its activities. He paid profuse compliments to the band of honorary workers who contributed a lot to the nation-building activities of the country through the League.

After making an appeal for funds, which he said justified the wonderful work the League had turned out, Mr. Nariman congratulated it on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said that only object that remained unfulfilled and for which the League required funds was that of collecting special statistics with regard to social matters and the statistics regarding the social problems in the country. That particular object had to be encompassed.

WONDERFUL TRAINING GROUND.

The speaker said that the League was a wonderful training-ground for those who wanted to work on a plane of non-communalism. As time advanced with a nearer and nearer approach to the Gateway of Freedom, the League would have more and more, in ever increasing measure, workers who would work with perfect co-operation and without notions of caste or creed.

Sir Jehangir C. Coyaji discussed the activities of the League from the general point of social plan. The League had, as one of its bases of work of experimental social planning, a fact-finding machinery for mass-education.

He pointed out that spade-work could be done by the League for poor relief which was one of the most complicated and baffling problems of India. Here the League could do the preliminary work. The speaker wished better days would dawn upon the League that it could do much in the direction of economic, material and social activities.

Mr. Justice K. W. Burke had only one wish and that was that if the League had a healthy childhood, it would have vigorous maturity and in old age, wisdom and ripe experience.

ITS ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyebji, in appealing for funds, wished it a longer lease of life in view of its multifarious activities and the help it rendered to the hundreds of people with feelings of kindness, sympathy and love.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, associating himself with all that the League had done, remarked that service was not an easy task, and that, too, rendered silently. One could not be too grateful to those young men and women who carried on the League's activities with commendable faith even in the most trying time.

Rev. Father Palacios, remarked that work rendered by the Social Service League was one of incalculable value.

After Dewan Bahadur K. M. Javeri proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, the pupils of the "Mahila Seva Mandal" sung the national song, the audience standing.

The meeting, then dispersed.

FINANCE BILL DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

sent system of exploitation. The entire machinery must change.

Continuing Dr. Khan Sahib complained that the Watch and Ward Staff on the Frontier was officered exclusively by the British. The Frontier Government had wonderful ways of doing things. If a police officer was dismissed, he was created section thirty magistrate. (Laughter). Why did he not visit Chhota Nagpur in the Central Provinces full of mineral wealth? He would find there starved and ill-clad people. The tribes did not want any civilisation.

NOVEL INDIANISATION METHOD

The speaker expressed dissatisfaction with the new method of Indianisation of the Army, namely by reservation of selected units for Indians. Thereby the Indians were made to accept the colonial commission with a much lower status than the King's Commission or Viceroy's Commission or Viceroy's Commission holder. He cited the case of an Indian who became a King's Commissioned Officer. When this Officer met his junior British King's Commissioned Officer he stood up and saluted him. The speaker asked him why he saluted a junior officer. He replied:—"We are brought up in a discipline by which whenever we see a hat, our hand goes up." (Laughter).

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya said if the jute duty were refunded, Bengal would be able to show a balanced budget. His speech was not finished, when the House adjourned for lunch.

INDICTMENT OF GOVT. POLICY

Resuming his speech, he narrated his experiences at Midnapore where he had gone twice with a view to hearing the grievances of the people over restarting the so-called union boards and the methods used by the police. An order to arrest him was issued on the second occasion; but the Bengal Government's intervention prevented him from going to jail. Externment orders had been passed on respectable persons at Midnapore, including a leader of the bar who had shifted himself to Calcutta. Curfew orders against youths had been in force for two years. Persecution of "innocents" was still proceeding. The representatives of the people in the legislatures were helpless. What was the use of voting money for such a Government?

GRIGG'S APOLOGIA

Sir James Grigg replying to four days' debate said with the exception of the speech of the Leader of the European Group and partly those of Sir H. P. Mody and Pandit Pant, none had discussed the Finance Bill, while various speakers had touched all subjects other than the Finance Bill ending with the last speaker who gave the history of civilisation of the world from the earliest time. (Laughter).

One speaker had suggested that Swaraj Government would enlist an army of two or three crores which meant that even if a soldier cost ten rupees a month, the cost would be 360 crores yearly. Even in these supersensitive days, the Finance Member felt he must describe that speaker as talking nonsense. Turning to Sir Leslie Hudson's speech, the Finance Member said in any case, he had to face such extra burdens in the coming years that he could not risk dissipating the resources. Provincial autonomy must take first place in his mind. (Voice: Why?) Sir James Grigg replied that was obvious. He regretted he could not see his way in giving more specific promise about surcharges than he had done.

Pandit Pant on personal examination said the Finance Member had given quotation from obscure persons, but the gravaman of the charge of the speaker was that at the time of British rule began British standard of living was lower than India and that during that rule Indian industries had been destroyed and British had progressed at the expense of India.

Sir James Grigg: I say that picture is not a true one. It is part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of Congress propagandists. This process of vilification is not a new one.

"No one can deny mistakes have been made but on the whole we can claim that India has been governed in the interests of India, and not in the interest of the United Kingdom. (Voice: Question). Now the usual nationalist theory of fiscal exploitation has receded into background on account of the fiscal autonomy convention. (Mr. Aney: Fiction). And now we hear much more of drain of contributions to pensions, profits and remittances.

NEW VERSION OF HISTORY.

Continuing the Finance Member referred to the remarks of Pandit Pant and other speakers suggesting there was a Golden Age before the British Rule and exploitation and misery after the British rule. The speaker wished to examine this oft-repeated charge and show how untrue it was. There was reference in Vedas to famine and the subject of taxation, including salt tax. (Laughter). In Chandra Gupta's reign famine lasted twelve years. In 970 condition in Kashmir State was that the Jhelum river was swollen with corpses of dead. During Khilji Tughlak Kings in 1470 a commercial traveller remarked "the land is overstocked with people who are miserable. Few are extremely opulant and live in luxury. During Akbar's reign famine resulted in men eating each other. In Shah Jehan's time, a loaf could not be bought in exchange for human life. (Finance Member was often interrupted and now interruption took the form of chorus of demand for the name of the book). Sir James Grigg answered it was collections by Findlay Shirras (Voice: now we know).

HOMILY ON PROTECTION.

Sir James Grigg was indeed surprised that Pandit Pant and Sir H. P. Mody had entered into an unholy combination, both asking for industrialisation and the latter asking for more and more protection given after less and less enquiry for longer and longer time. (Laughter). Industrialisation by high protection was not the right solution. As for the Government of India, they had a primary task. It was giving provincial autonomy a fair financial start and this they would do. In fact the attitude of the Government of India in this regard was clear from the last two budgets. (Cheers).

The motion for consideration of the finance bill was passed without division.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

B. S. N. Co.'s PLEASURE CRUISES

PROGRAMME FOR "JAMSHEDI NAVROZ" Holidays.

			p.m.	p.m.
Saturday, 21st March 1936.	xxx	Bassein.	3-00	9-00
Saturday, 21st March 1936.	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30
Sunday, 22nd March 1936.	xx	Round Elephanta	3-30	7-30
Sunday 22nd March 1936.	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30

Fare per person x Rs. 0-12-0. xx Rs. 1-8-0. xxx Rs. 3.

CHILDREN AT HALF RATES

MUSIC: DRINKS and LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES
Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

MINISTER APPLIES FOR LEAVE

No-Confidence Motion In Madras Council

MADRAS, March 19.

Want of confidence in the Ministry was expressed by Mrs. Lakshipathi (Congress) in the Madras Legislative Council, to-day, by means of a cut motion to reduce the allotments of Rs. 4,92,200 demanded by the Chief Minister under the head "Ministers, Civil Secretariats and miscellaneous transferred."

The speaker contended that the present council was not representative, and the Ministry had no justification to continue in office any longer, having lost confidence of the electorate which was evidenced in the elections to the Assembly and the local boards and bye-elections to the local council.

The Raja of Bobbili, replying refuted various allegations made during discussion. Referring to his proposed visit to England, he said it was true he had applied to the Governor on medical grounds for permission to leave the presidency for a short period. So far, no orders had been received from the Governor, and so he could not enlighten the House on the subject however much he might like it.

The cut motion was lost by 65 votes to 23.—A. P.

Muni Mishrilalji, a Jain Sadhu, is fasting for the last week in front of Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappu's bungalow, Matunga, for bringing about unity among Jain Sadhus.

'PLANE CRASH AT SHEIKHUPURA

Pilot Removed To Hospital In Unconscious State

LAHORE, March 19.

A telephonic message received from Sheikhupura states that an aeroplane belonging to the Northern India Flying Club crashed inside the garden of the Raja of Sheikhupura and burst into flames.

M. R. Fazal, the pilot, son of the Public Prosecutor of Sheikhupura, the only occupant of the 'plane at the time, was removed to the hospital in an unconscious state. His condition is critical.

Several electric wires were snapped. The exact cause of the accident is not yet ascertained.—United Press.

HAMMOND REPORT IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Mar. 19.

The special session of the Punjab Legislative Council discussed the Indian Delimitation Committee report on a Government motion that the report be considered.

The House at the outset rejected a motion opposing consideration of the report by Mr. Nanakchand Pandit on the ground that discussion at the present stage was useless.

The House agreed to a non-official motion that all duly registered trade unions would be entitled to vote for the trade unions Constituency as also that graduates of all recognised universities living in the Punjab would be entitled to vote on the University Constituency.

The Council rejected a motion for lowering the franchise qualification for the Landholders' Constituency as also a recommendation that seats be so allotted as to give equal representation to agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

Discussion will be continued at the special session to-morrow.—A. P.

NO RELEASE OF DETENUS

CALCUTTA, March 19.

The Bengal Legislative Council rejected without division a cut motion under the demand "Jail" urging the release of detenus.

The Home Member replying to the debate said they had bitter experience of general release since 1904 and also in 1919 and 1928. He affirmed that cases of detenus were being examined constantly by Government. It was difficult and dangerous business and Government could not contemplate such step.—A.P.

Tagore At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and party arrived here last evening. The poet is slightly indisposed.

The party will stage "Chitrangada" this evening in aid of Viswa Bharati.—United Press.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA MEMORIAL MEETING

Governor Requested To Preside

At its meeting held on Wednesday the Citizens' Committee appointed to make arrangements for a suitable memorial to the late Sir Dinshaw Wacha has decided to request the Governor to preside over the Sheriff's meeting to be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall soon after Easter.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from Page 6)

effort, worthy of a better audience and more fruitful conditions.

I must add, in justice to this leader, that he has vouchsafed to me an explanation of the Congress tactics on their first cut motion, so unnecessarily and unwisely compromised, in my opinion, last Monday. I cannot say I feel altogether satisfied by these reasons of strategy or expediency,—for they amount, in my eyes, to no more. But as I have not the Pandit's authority to give them in full, such as they are, in order that the public might judge for themselves, I can only say that there is another point of view; and that, after all, this was only a matter of detail. There shall, of course, be no compromise, I was assured, on essential matters, like that in regard to Ottawa. I must leave it at that.

The Finance Bill, as such, is not exciting much interest this year. Not even grand political gestures, or striking tactical moves, seem staged this year. The tone of the debate is lacking in "timbre," and the substance of speeches lack force and effect which could prove an antidote against the heat of these days. One cannot but look at these signs of early flagging of interest or excitement as portentous.

Mody In Happy Vein

From this general characterisation, exception must be made as regards speeches like that of Sir Homi Mody. He is a far more clear-headed, clear-sighted speaker, who marshalls his argument and presents his case and presentment, logically as well as emphatically. In voice and gesture, in phrase and manner, even in substance he is a refreshing contrast to his colleague and co-religionist from Bombay. I have not, of course, the slightest sympathy with his general outlook on social questions of the day, nor with his philosophy of life,—if he has any. But I cannot deny him the possession of a certain forensic skill, a certain rhetorical facility, which makes him, even as an opponent, worthy of the finest blade on the popular side.

On Tuesday Mody was in a particularly happy vein and was labouring a case in which he easily commanded the general sympathy of the House. He spoke up for the "Harijans" of Malabar Hill, at whom the Finance Member had aimed some of his sharpest shafts the other day. But the main theme of his song was the need for scientific and effective protectionism of new modernised industry in India; for he maintained, with Pandit Pant, that the classic case for Free Trade was dead as the dodo; that, in days when all around us were becoming intensively protectionist, it would be madness to continue such a suicidal policy; and that the only chance to solve the economic problem of this country lay in an intensive and progressive industrialisation of the country. To see if the policy hitherto adopted had worked successfully, Mody wanted a new Fiscal Commission to consider if all the suitable and possible industries were receiving their adequate measure of protection for an adequate period, and on lines which would permit of no discrimination. His emphasis on the employment afforded by such industries as have been developed in India; and, thereby, his rejoinder to the Finance Member regarding the cost to the consumer of such protection, was an excellent hit; and it remains to be seen how the Finance Member reacts to that stroke.

The afternoon was spoiled on Tuesday by two speeches of an unhappily communalist strain. It was painful to find Sardar Sant Sing and Sir M. Yakub flashing their swords in festering wounds that many would like at least to cover up, if we cannot heal them. If such speeches continue, the solution would not be a day nearer, or a whit effective, when found. A chaste rebuke was administered to both these speakers by Mr. Kazmi, who made the first speech of the day directly addressed to the economic and financial problem of the day. Of the speakers on Tuesday, I would consider Kazmi, Rajan and De Souza as making a real contribution to the debate on the subject proper. These may be stars of the lower magnitude,—back benchers; but I certainly consider Kazmi's and Rajan's performance as star-turns of the day, offering observations on matters of daily detail, and yet free from the tedium that such matters inevitably tend to be in such an assembly as this House. Dr. Rajan's complaints against Government concerned the public health of the country, its available drug supply and its cost; and the average diet of the mass of the people,—all aimed at proving the real standard of living accessible for the Indian people. Mr. Kazmi analysed the military expenditure and explained the wrong caused to our national economy by the export of gold. Dr. De Souza spoke of the effects on the peasant's wealth in Madras by the phenomenal and continued fall in prices, particularly as regards rice and cocoa-nut, and as reflected in the figures of the Provincial Land Revenue. On the whole, though not very inspiring or sensational, the debate gained much in substance by these speeches.

Lebanon Follows Syria's Example

DEMANDS NEW CONSTITUTION AND INDEPENDENCE FROM FRANCE

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

When the French Government after the disturbances in Syria granted the demands of Syrians, the people of Grand Lebanon also demanded five things from the French Government.

The first demand is that of Complete Independence and as a preliminary, practical and immediate proof of it they demanded a thorough change in the constitution. The other demands were about the right of membership to the League of Nations, signing of a treaty between the French Government and Grand Lebanon and strengthening the commercial relations between Grand Lebanon and Syria.

The merchants of Jerusalem observed "hartal" for one day as a protest against the Government's not allowing them to introduce a bill for the reduction of house rents.

HUGE AIR FORCE FOR TURKEY.

Mostafa Kamal Pasha the President of the Turkish Republic has approved and signed the budget for the new financial year which sanctions £4,862,270 for strengthening the air forces of Turkey.

The Egyptian War ministry has printed and freely distributed 30,000 booklets amongst the soldiers, which illustrate the method of saving oneself from the evil effects of the poisonous gas used in modern warfare.

It is related that the Egyptian Government is considering the question of giving free 1st class passes to all the Egyptian journalists to travel round Egypt to study the conditions of the country. It is surmised that the Government will soon pass the measure.

AGHA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians "B" Draw With Durham Light Infantry

A two-goal draw was a fitting result to the meeting between the Lusitanians "B" and the Durham Light Infantry on Thursday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. The military men adopted the long-passing game while the Goans excelled in bouts of short-passing. In spite of extra time no decision could be reached.

Result:—

LUSITANIANS "B" .. 2 goals.
DUR. L. INFANTRY .. 2 goals.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS "B":—D. Fernandes; L. D'Souza and M. Dias; J. Pinto, J.C. Ferrao and Joseph Pinto; E. Pereira, R. Alvares, A. Braganza, J. Pais and F. Rosario.

DUR. L. INFANTRY:—Pte. Bell; Lt. Jeffreys and Col.-Sgt. Etherington; Csm. Clarke, Pte. Worthy and Pte. Fortune; Pte. Clay, Sgt. Carrick, Capt. Simpson, Cpl. Boddy and Pte. Chapple.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. T.H. McManus and W.E. Rispin.

74-Hour Non-Stop Cycling Race

AGRA CITY, March 19.

Mr. Abdul Hamid who started off at 8-30 yesterday morning on an attempt to establish a 74 hour non-stop cycling race has just completed 30 hours non-stop racing. His condition is good.—A. P.

Progressive Writers' Association

ALLAHABAD, March 19.

The India Branch of the Progressive Writers' Association will hold a conference at Lucknow on April 10.—United Press.

OBSERVE VIDYARTHI AND SHERWANI DAYS

U. P. Congressmen's Decision To Perpetuate Memory Of Deceased Leaders

LUCKNOW, March 17.

The meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee held here on last Sunday under the presidentship of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, decided to recommend to all its constituent bodies in the province to observe every year Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi and Sherwani Day to perpetuate the memory of these leaders.

By another resolution the committee condemned the order of the Chairman of the Municipal Board of Sultanpur prohibiting the Congress Committee to hold the meeting in the Victoria Park grounds and also condemning the district authorities for arresting convenor of the meeting which was being held to condole the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.—United Press.

Railway Board And Agents' Conference

NEW DELHI, March 19.

The Conference between the Railway Board and the Agents of Railways took place to-day, to discuss "inter alia," it is understood. Ticketless Travel Legislation, proposed retrenchment, etc.

It is learnt that this Conference will be followed by a Conference between the Railway Agents and the Members of the Central Advisory Council on March 21.—United Press.

Several simultaneous Excise raids were made in various villages in the jurisdiction of Ranganpur Police station in Lahore district. A large quantity of illicit liquor and lakhan weighing more than 50 maunds were recovered from the houses and court-yards of the accused buried underground.

A Muslim centenarian believed to be the oldest man of Lahore met his tragic end on Wednesday night while sitting before fire to warm himself when suddenly his clothes caught fire. As the result of burns sustained he died.

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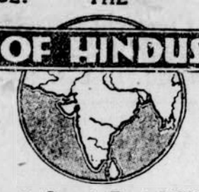

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RESERVE BANK BYE-ELECTION

Shamdasani Applies For Injunction

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the notice of motion taken out by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the Reserve Bank, its Central Board, its Governor, its local Board and its Secretary.

After hearing Mr. Shamdasani, Mr. Justice Blackwell granted him permission to serve the notice of motion on the defendants, making it returnable on April 2.

His Lordship, however, refused Mr. Shamdasani's application for an 'interim injunction to restrain the defendants from holding the bye-election fixed for Friday (To-day) to fill the vacancy of one seat on the Local Board of the Reserve Bank caused by the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and also from allowing Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to act as a member of the Local Board and as Director of the Central Board.

In this case the plaintiff asked for a declaration that the nominations of the second defendant (Sir Pursottamdas Thakoredas) and the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw were invalid as they were obtained by fraudulent concealment of the fact that they were both Directors of the same private company and that they could not be elected members of the same local board.

The plaintiff further asked for an order that the Reserve Bank by its Central Board may be directed to remove defendant No. 2 (Sir Pursottamdas) from the office of the member of the local board and for a declaration that there was no vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and that no bye-election could be held.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Fresh Civil Appointments Announced

Yesterday "Bombay Government Gazette" announces the following Civil Appointments:—

Home Department

The resignation by Mr. J. J. Flockhart of his appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay is accepted by the Governor in Council.

Mr. L. G. Pinto, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, is granted leave on average pay for two months from the 27th March 1936.

Mr. C. R. Johnstone, Senior Superintendent, Home Department (Political), to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments.

The services of the Reverend R. F. Mackenzie, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Reverend L. McLean, M.A., B.D. of Madras to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay.

Mr. N. B. Desai, Chief Inspector Matches and Sugar Excise, to hold the post of Deputy Commissioner Matches and Sugar Excise, vice Mr. K. N. Wadia transferred.

Revenue Department

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, on return from leave, to be Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, and Salsette Development Officer vice Mr. H.T. Sorley, I.C.S.

Dr. S. B. Setna, is confirmed in his appointment of Fisheries Officer with effect from 1st April 1936.

Mr. R. P. Smith to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. J. Walker proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. A. Singh to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, vice Mr. R. J. Smith transferred.

Mr. R. N. Samarth to be Superintendent of Excise, Bombay Division, vice Mr W. E. Hogan, I.S.O., retiring.

Educational Department

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S. on relief to officiate as Secretary ao Government, General and Educational Departments, vice Mr. H.K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., transferred.

Dr. T. S. Wheeler, Principal and Professor of Organic Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted leave on leave salary equivalent to average pay for one month with effect from 20th June with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1936 to his leave.

A Calcutta message says Mrs. Amrit Kaur has written to the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, offering to run a free kitchen at Lucknow during the coming Congress Session for 10,000 people daily for four days. The kitchen may be used by Congress volunteers, visitors and delegates.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICE

Parel Pan-Shop Keeper Applies For Transfer Of Case

On a transfer application made on behalf of Laxuman Gopal Morey, an owner of a pan-shop at Bhoiwada, who alleged before the Honorary Magistrate at Dadar that he was severely belaboured by the Bhoiwada Police and that false charges were brought against him, on February 16, 1936, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, ordered the issue of notice to the Inspector of the Police Station concerned.

The Magistrate, further, called for the report of the Honorary Magistrate at Dadar regarding the details of the case.

In the course of the application for transfer the applicant stated that he had to produce a volume of evidence and a number of witnesses to prove that he was innocent and that the case against him was false.

"I have preferred a complaint arising out of the same facts and circumstances," he submitted, "against a number of persons including a sub-Inspector and other Policemen, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar."

The same evidence and the same witnesses, the complainant pointed out, had to be produced in the present case.

Referring to the charges, the complainant stated that he was set upon and arrested by the Police on the so-called suspicion of being a returned deportee and a thief.

After the second assault the complainant was in the Hospital for ten days and on being discharged he preferred his second complaint against the Police concerned before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar

Both of the cases, complainant stated, were pending before the Magistrate.

The applicant further submitted that it would not be convenient for the Honorary Magistrates at Dadar to try that serious case, in view of the number of cases they had to dispose of every morning, and further stated that it would be more proper and convenient for the Stipendiary Magistrate to try both the cases which arose out of the same facts and circumstances along with the other two cases in which the same parties were figuring.

In Fairness To Both.

The applicant, therefore, prayed that in fairness both to him and the Prosecution, the case might be transferred from the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate to that of the Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate after hearing the application made the order as stated above.

Mr. Vasudev Upadhyaya, Advocate, appeared for the applicant.

HOW MOSCOW LOOKS AT IT

(Continued from Page 6).

railway line. The entire work is done by the children under the supervision of skilled engineers, and upon completion is operated by the children themselves.

Children in this country are among the leading inventors for drafting new aeroplane and glider models. Recently, the Soviet Government adopted a decision to build 11 children's cities in various parts of the USSR, as well as 17 new Children's railways. These cities will contain everything necessary to educate, instruct and entertain children.

Technical stations, with laboratories for children interested in airplane designing, photography, and machine-building are being built this year in such far-off places as Birobijan and Pyatigorsh; while in Yalta a tourist home for child tourists is being soon completed.

An Ancient Temple Of Fire-Worshippers

In the very centre of the old city of Bokhara stands an old, but well-preserved mosque, called Mahagi Attar. From the inscriptions on it it is obvious that it was built in 1547.

The State Committee for Preserving Monuments of Ancient Art and History has recently undertaken to repair and restore the dilapidated parts of the ancient mosque. In the course of its work, it was accidentally discovered that the present building was but an addition built on the top of two other ancient buildings. After keen research and investigation archaeologists have arrived at the decision that one of the buildings which forms the foundation of the present mosque and which ends 1 1/2 meters below the level of the present mosque, was built in the ninth century. The foundations of the other building extend to a depth of 11 meters, and its walls contain ornamentation well preserved, with carvings and drawings of gold on alabaster. After careful study and examinations, experts have declared that the building was once a temple of fire worshippers founded thousands of years ago, and that it is undoubtedly the oldest historical monument in the city of Bokhara.

Develop Mass Movement Against India Act

LABOUR SUPPORT TO BOMBAY CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE

Messrs. R. A. Khedgikar (All India Trade Union Congress), D. L. Phatak (Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee), V. B. Karnik (Bombay Girni Kamgar Union), Y. K. Kondvikar (Lorry Transport Workers' Union), Gajanan Khem Savant (Municipal Workers' Union), Ismail Rahimtulla (Hawkers' Union) M. Siddiq (Handloom Workers' Union), Madan Shetty (Dock Workers' Union), F. M. Pinto (Hotel Workers' Union) and Z. R. Chaudhary (G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union) have sent the following statement to the press:

We are glad to extend our heartiest support and enthusiastic co-operation to the Congressmen's Anti-Constitution Conference which is meeting in Bombay on Saturday 21st. We are glad to find that a number of radical Congressmen in the City have taken the lead in organising this Conference with a view to mobilise the Congress opinion in the City against the acceptance of offices and for developing a mass movement against the New Constitution.

LABOUR VIEWS.

The working class movement holds definite views on these points. Our Unions and our central organisation, the All-India Trade Union Congress, have already decided against the acceptance of offices and for rejecting the Constitution by mass action with the central rallying slogan of the demand for the Convocation of a Constituent Assembly.

STOP DRIFT TO RIGHT.

In spite of the declared goal of National Independence and the repeated resolution about the wholesale rejection of the reforms, it is regrettable to find that there is a drift in the Congress towards Parliamentarism and futile Social Reform activity. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that radical elements in the Congress should immediately mobilise themselves and stop this rightward drift of the great Nationalist institution. We believe that the Anti-Constitution Conference meeting on Saturday, 21st March will take effective steps to organise the left-wing movement in the Congress and to defeat the endeavours of the Right Wing leaders to get the Congress committed to the policy of office acceptance and working of the new Reforms. We have, therefore, no hesitation in appealing to the workers and to all radical Congressmen in the City to attend the Conference in large numbers and to make it successful.

WATER MORE EXPENSIVE TO B.B. & C.I. RLY.

Government Appoint Ex-High Court Judge To Settle Dispute With Corporation

A dispute has arisen between the B.B. and C.I. Railway and the Bombay Municipality in regard to the water rate charged to the Company and the Government of India has appointed Mr. S. S. Patker, retired judge of the Bombay High Court for the purpose of an enquiry under Section 135 (2) of the Indian Railways Act.

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in a letter to the Mayor dated 13th instant states; that the Agent of the B.B. and C.I. Railway represented to the Government of India, Railway Department (Railway Board), that the Bombay Municipal Corporation are charging that Railway Company for the water supplied to it at the rate of Rupee 1 per thousand gallons which is the highest rate charged to any consumer of water in Bombay, while the charge made to the G.I.P. Railway, is only annas 10 per thousand gallons.

On the ground that the charge made to the Railway Company bears no reasonable relation to the actual cost of making the supply the Agent requested the Government of India to take action under Section 135(2) of the Indian Railways Act to appoint an officer to determine what is a fair and reasonable payment having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

The Government of India have accordingly appointed Mr. S. S. Patker, B.A., LL.B., Retired Judge High Court, Bombay, as the officer for the purpose of the enquiry.

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Deshmukh's Reply To Army High Command

"Talk Of Military Tradition Is Pure Bunkum"

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Gauba's motion for reduction of Army Budget, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said:—

It is one of the great tragedies of this country that we should discuss a vital issue like this in an atmosphere of unreality. Sir, it is an atmosphere on unreality for this reason, namely as the House very well knows whatever we may say or we may do, it is not going to make a pennyworth of difference to the budget. If some more proof is wanted of this, one of the Commanders-in-Chief of this country, has said it is not left to the Government of India, not even to the Indian army authorities either to increase the Indian army or to reduce the British army in India. That being the case, it might be thought that it is absolutely useless to discuss this proposition here.

DISCUSSION, A FARCE.

But whatever it may be, this drama is played every year in this House and it would not be fair for us, who have been elected representatives of the people not to take part in this farce that goes on year after year. We have been well accustomed to the policy that robs us of the promise which have been given to us, for what is the vital issue that is before the House? I refuse to think that it is a question of Rs. 8 crores, or Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores.

VITAL ISSUE.

Sir, the vital issue before the House is the defence of the country. And who is going to defend? After all, points of honour cannot be settled by economical principles. One of the great English writers has said that an Englishman always does things on principles. Here we are going to be persuaded that the defence of the country which is a point of honour and which ought to be a point of honour with every nation and every people on God's earth is going to be settled by economic principles. It cannot be.

ALL COMMITTEES.

After the principle of Indianisation was accepted, we had an Era of Committees, as usual. We had the Shea Committee we had the Skeen Committee, we had a number of Committees.

The Indianisation of the Indian Army Committee, the Military Requirements Committee, and on the top of that, we had the Capitation Tribunal and the Rawlinson Committee. But what is the moral of all this? The moral and the substance of this is that Indianisation was accepted. Now, the reports of those committees which were favourable to us—the committees which said that complete Indianisation was possible, the committees which said that within the next 20 years 50 per cent. of the Indian Army should be Indianised—were never presented to some of the other committees which came subsequently.

I suppose in military language it is called a strategy, a strategy of acquiring everything without undergoing any expense or firing a shot.

Eventually, this Indianisation became the Indianisation of units. From the Indianisation of the Army, we came down to the Indianisation of Units and we have had opinions offered in this House, so that we may be reasonable enough to understand that complete Indianisation was impossible. Now, there is one advantage in discussing this question to-day, and it is this. We have always been charged with making destructive criticism.

Year after year we put up these legitimate claims—elementary claims of the nation which may be considered as their absolute birthright because if defence is not the birthright of the nation. I fail to see how any other claim or any other right can be the birthright of any people.

We have a kind of Military Academy, and because you cannot have Indianization, the rate at which Indianization, is going to take place is to be extremely slow—I think you yourself pointed out that it will take something like 700 years for Indianization. Therefore the admissions to the Academy must be cut down. The admissions to the Academy cannot be more than 60 per year. The admissions to Sandhurst, Woolwich, Cranwell have to be limited.

HOW IT WAS DONE

It was not merely by means of restricting admissions that the rate of Indianization was retarded, but in many other ways the tactics were followed so that Indianisation may not go forward at a rapid pace. One of the ways of preventing Indianization is the division of Indian races into Martial and Non-martial races. Even in this House we saw that over an innocent remark of my friend, Mr. Gadgil, Captain Sher Muhammad Khan took umbrage and said why should a man from the ranks be prevented from accepting commissions?

"TRADITIONS" EXPOSED

I will be false to history, I will be false to my own opinions which I have always held, that traditions have nothing to do with the matter at all, that this stress on traditions is absolutely false and is merely an excuse to keep away the people from their legitimate rights. I have no objection to officers being taken from the ranks. I can point out to you that it is not merely the scions of great families and prominent families and educated people who have become great generals. Look at Napoleon's generals: look at the republican generals—Marshal Ney and Marshal Murat and others: anybody who is conversant with the history will tell you that they were taken from the ordinary people and they proved themselves to be the ablest generals of the times. Therefore I do not obect to the officers being chosen from the ranks. But this I do say, that by putting unnecessary importance on Martial and Non-martial races unnecessary divisions have been made. By putting unnecessary importance on officers chosen from the ranks as against officers directly recruited here again another dissension has been made; and I say that it is absolutely unnecessary to make all these dissensions. What I would say is this: If somebody is capable if he proves himself capable in a competitive examination—because after all there cannot be a better test of competency than competition.

Captain Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand: Arithmetic and mensuration?

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh: Yes, yes: I know all that, because if that were so my honourable friend could not have been a captain and there might have been better captains of the people (Laughter), I say you should rely on competency alone, not because it affects the eye or something else: I have had a little experience of this in my own line—the I. M. S. where the competitive examination has been abolished and selection has taken its place. I fail to see how you can get competent material for officers by a slipshod method, a method of favouritism like this: and the only reason that I can think of why this method is followed is that competent boys will be rejected and all kinds of excuses put forward and I can say that those boys of parents from the ranks, whose cause the non-Member is championing if they have a little self-respect will not get admission. What the Government want is that even the parents of these rankers must be absolutely docile who will say "yes" to everything that their superior officer says. The subject is a very large one, I know.

THEIR TRADITIONS.

Sir, I want to make only one point: what are the traditions on which they lay so much stress? Take your Air Force. In 1914 what traditions had you? Do you forget that for the defence of London you had to request the French Government to come forward and lend their assistance for the aerial defence of London? And your air traditions, if there are any, can only have been built after 1914. If that is the case, in this country, could not the same traditions have been built up? Could not your Air Force have been manned by Indians? And yet what is happening to-day? There are 2,000 officers in your Air Force. How many of them are Indians? Hardly 100.

Coming to the Navy, this country had a Navy at one time. I say it is environment and nothing else and all this talk of tradition is pure bumkum. To say that we had no navy and there cannot be any naval traditions in this country and therefore we should not have a navy is, I repeat again, utterly false. I find that out of 114 men on personnel of the Royal Indian Navy only 4 are Indians. This is the respect which is paid to the traditions.

RESTRICTIONS FOR PUNJAB STUDENTS

Proctor System Introduced

LAHORE, March 14.

"Steps are being taken to declare certain cafes and cinemas out of bounds for University students and a rule has been framed that every student should be in his residence by 9-30 p.m. in winter and 10 p.m. in summer or hold a signed permit from his superintendent or guardian as the case may be giving his registered number and stating the object of his absence," said Sir Firoze Khan Noon Minister for Education in reply to a question by Choudhri Afzal Haq in the Punjab Council on March 12.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon added that the rule further provided that no student should be in any public place of entertainment or refreshment after 9-30 p.m. The University had constituted a proctorial Board. Ten colleges were participating in the same. Every college has nominated one proctor from the College. The University had laid down certain rules regarding proctors and the conduct of the students outside the college wall. The proctorial Board had requested the vice-Chancellor to co-operate with them n getting the right of entry to places of amusements and restaurants for the proctors so that adequate supervision could be maintained.

RULES FOR PROCTORS.

The following is the copy of rules regarding proctors and the conduct of students outside the college walls which was held on the table by the Minister for Education:—

Each college will appoint a proctor and one of two proctors as required, whose main function will consist in observing the behaviour of University students outside the college walls and reporting improper conduct and breaches of University and College rules to the vice-Chancellor who will report the matter to the Principal concerned.

The name of Proctors and if necessary Pro-proctors will be notified by the University and each will be supplied by the University with a proctorial badge for use when required.

All students of affiliated colleges must give correctly their names and registered number to any Proctor or Pro-proctor on demand.

All students must wear some mark distinguishing their college e.g. blaser-tie etc. or else carry card of identity and that this should be compulsory after lighting up time.

Every student should be in his residence by 9-30 p.m. in winter and 10 p.m. in summer or hold a signed permit from his Superintendent or guardian as the case may be giving his registered number and stating the object of his absence provided that no student should be in any public place of entertainment or refreshment after 9-30 p.m.

No student should be in any place or at any show that has been placed out of bounds by the University or College authorities.

Parents and Guardians of students resident in Lahore who are not in hostels should be invited to co-operate with the Colleges by enforcing the same rule.

"GO BACK AS FULL FLEDGED PARLIAMENTARIANS"

Bombay Council President Reviews Progress Of New Province At Farewell Party To Sind M. L. C.s.

Bidding farewell to the Sind members of the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, President of the Council, gave his reminiscences of Sind, at a Tea Party given by him, at the Legislative Council Hall, on Monday last, (a brief summary of which appeared in our Wednesday's issue).

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan said that he lived in Sind for eight long years and the prime of his life was spent there. Twenty-five years later, when he visited Sind as a Minister, he found that that province had made tremendous progress.

"I hope I am echoing your feelings, "said Sir Ali Mahomed, addressing those present, "that I have nothing but admiration for our colleagues who are parting from us very soon. We will miss them on many an occasion. This is a historical party. Our association had lasted since 1843, if I mistake not, up-to-date, nearly a hundred years; from the day when Sir Charles Napier had "Sind" to date. And political exigencies have brought us to this day when we have to say good-bye to our Sind friends and to the population of Sind and to the province of Sind, which is going to be a separate and a distinct province. It must be acknowledged that the union resulted in good to both parts of the Presidency, and particularly to Sind; and I am sure this association will be remembered by the Sind members with some feelings of attachment and regret for the partition.

"Now, our Sind friends have had a splendid training, parliamentary training, in the Council here. They are going there, not as novices, but as full-fledged parliamentarians, as trained men. As they have played their part in that capacity and served the best interests of their country, they will now go to serve their own country purely and solely in the interests of Sind.

"The political and constitutional progress of our country might be divided into three stages from 1861 to 1909, 1912 to 1916 and then from 1919 upto now. These three divisions are created in a way so as to point out to you the constitutional advance we have made. And we are very soon to launch upon a fourth one. The first was a development of the Council. The second gave us a semblance of a hand in the administration of the country; and the third gave us diarchy—a system under which, in the transferred half, as far as I could read and understand the constitution which we are working to-day, we were given full autonomy. And in future it is going to be complete autonomy, if we know how to work it and if we know how to play our part.

"Because circumstances would take that shape, your responsibilities, would be greater than they are to-day, because what you want advocate on behalf of your constituents, on behalf of the country, would be the same as you would expect the Government in power to carry on and carry out in the best interests of the country. You will, therefore, now make up your mind that, if you are prepared to play your part in that light, then alone, I would advise you to contest for the seats in the constituencies; otherwise leave them alone and make room for better men who can devote their time in that direction and with that spirit.

"Very often I have been asked 'Would you like to tell this to the honourable members?' and very often I feel inclined to tell you a few things from the Chair, but I cannot; and I would like to give you a few hints, as I am free to do so, although I am still the President. I would advise you strongly to specialise in a few subjects, and not coming casually and trying to find out what the discussion is going on about, pick up a few points here and there and get up and make a speech, perhaps a good speech, but a speech not based on very sound arguments. If you specialise on a few subjects and speak on them whenever the occasion arises, you will find that you will be serving your country more effectively and making a mark for yourselves with greater honour."

TRIBUTE TO KIRPALANI.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan paid a tribute to Mr. Kirpalani, who would be shortly going over to Sind. He was free from all bias.

"His position in Sind," observed Sir Ali Mahomed, "as the Chief Secretary will prove that, more and more, as time goes on, to you all Sindhi gentlemen, whether Hindus or Mussalmans. I wish him a very happy and successful career.

"As regards communal differences, I cannot understand why they should exist in Sind. It is the same language for all there. In Sind, of all the provinces in India, perhaps the Punjab exempted but even in the Punjab there are differences between the two communities—there are some unique features with regard to the two communities. But in Sind for 8 long years I noticed, in fact very often made the mistake of taking every gentleman with very little growth of beard, as one of the Pirs from Baghdad, whether he was a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Well, the dress is the same. The language is the same. The food is the same. The interests are the same. I do not see why communal differences should exist in a country like that.

"Well, gentlemen, our farewell to you all who are soon going to leave us. We wish you a sincere farewell and wish you a successful career as patriots of your mother country. In the words of Byron,

"Fare thee well and if for ever
Happy to meet and sorry to part,

But happy to part as friends and colleagues." We wish you well.

A big procession, headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Mr. B. K. Guha, I.C.S., paraded the streets of Suri and in order to collect funds in aid of the distressed people of the district. Prominent officials and non-officials joined the party and the public liberally responded to their call.—A. P.

Myth Of "Economic Recovery" Exploded

Recurring Railway And Provincial Deficits Cannot Point To Returning Prosperity Says Vissanji

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, speaking on the Finance Bill, on Monday in the Assembly said:

I shall confine myself to examining if, as the Finance Member claims, there is a real return of lasting prosperity in the country

According to the Annual Review of the Trade of India for 1934-35, the value of the total production of the principal crops for the eight important Provinces of India had declined between 1928-29 and 1933-34 from 1021.20 crores to 473.94 crores or a decline of 53.6 per cent. The price level from April 1934 to May 1935 has hardly improved by 3 points, while the statistics of industrial and agricultural production, as given in the "Monthly Survey of Business Conditions in India, in the agricultural section at any rate, shows very little improvement in the current year worth the name.

STEADY DWINDLING.

Taking industrial, agricultural and mining production together, and considering that in the light of the wholesale prices index number, it is impossible to say, if, in contrast with 1928-29 our economic position to-day in terms of the value of the material wealth produced in the country, is even half as good as it was seven or eight years ago. Anyone granting that there has been an improvement in the last two or three years can only say so as compared with the lowest point in the Depression period. There are, however, so many factors to explain such improvement as there is; the improvement itself is so slight; and the conditions governing its future trend so doubtful and uncertain that he would be a bold man who would say real as well as lasting prosperity has returned to India.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

This position is indisputably reflected in two other indices, namely, the Railway returns and the finances of the Provincial Governments, who derive their revenues mainly, if not wholly, from the general wealth of the country. The Railways have been losing in the last five years at a rate which has aggregated the losses on that account, according to the latest Budget, to over 45 crores. This practically wipes out the surplus earned by the Railways ever since they were separated from the general finance; and leaves a big claim against the Railway on account of the General Exchequer of over 30 crores.

PROVINCIAL DEFICITS.

The aggregate deficits in all the Provinces put together, according to the latest Budget statements presented in the last and the current months, approximates to two crores of Rupees, or thereabouts. This is an addition to the subventions necessary for the next few years to the new Provinces under the new Constitution. Once again we have an index of the country's national economy, which reveals anything but a state of steady progress or prosperity, on which the authorities may well be felicitated. The Provincial deficits are all the more alarming, because they have resulted, notwithstanding additional taxation, in almost every major Province; and in spite of cutting down to the bone useful Provincial expenditure in every direction.

THESE HANDICAPS.

When we remember the many and heavy excises imposed upon the nascent industries of India; when we recall the refusal to accord protection of any sort to particular industries; when we realise the compensating advantages allowed to our principal competitor in many an industry under the guise of Imperial Preference; and when we think of the innumerable handicaps from which Indian enterprise inevitably suffers, even in the case of an untried industry, we cannot but feel the greatest hesitation in believing that there is anything like a real sign of prosperity coming to stay in this country.

Berar Congress Candidate For Council Of State

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, March 19.

In view of the postponement of the Council of State elections to Autumn, the Berar Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting of 14th March has not decided its candidate for the Council of State. It is however learnt from reliable sources that the Congress circles have decided to set up Sit. Brijlal Biyani the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee for this election.

BAN ON "AKHAND BHARAT"

Dhar Prohibits Entry Of Hindi Daily Into State

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY Wednesday.

The Dhar Darbar has issued a special number of Dhar State Gazette under the signature of Mr. K. Nadkar Diwan and Mr. M. N. Khory judicial member of the Dhar State Council banning the Entry of the "Akhand Bharat", Hindi Daily from Bombay in the Dhar State. No reasons have been shown for this action in the notification in question.

The Akhand Bharat was started only a few months back. One of its chief feature is the ventilation of grievances of the State people and grievances of the people of Dhar State too have been finding place in the paper from time to time.

ALL-INDIA LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, CONFERENCE

First Session (1936) In Delhi On March 28, 29 And 30

Arrangements have been made to accommodate the delegates during their stay in Delhi. Rooms have been secured in the "Hardinge Sarai" near New Delhi Railway Station from the land Development Office, New Delhi.

Delegates will have to sign their attendence at the Conference on all the three days. A register will be provided. Certificate of attendance will also be issued on the last day.

Besides Mr. Satyamurthi, the following members of the Legislative Assembly have been invited to address the Conference at times that may suit them during the days of the session.

(1) Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, (2) Mr. M. A. Jinnah. (3) Mr. M. S. Aney and (4) Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq.

AKOLA CONGRESSMAN IN TROUBLE

AKOLA, March 19.

Bapusaheb Sahasrabudhve, President, Akola District Congress Committee, has been served with notice under section 108 Cr. P. C. to show cause why he should not be bound over for delivering seditious speeches.

The case stands posted to 25th instant.—A.P.

MUSLIMS IN RAILWAY SERVICES

Delhi Memorandum To Viceroy

NEW DELHI (By Mail)

Twenty three members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have sent a memorandum to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the representation of Muslims in Railway services.

They are anxious to "have the injustice from which the Muslim community has been suffering in the past and is suffering now, removed without avoidable delay, especially as under the new constitution which is going to be inaugurated very soon, the Railways are likely to be taken away from the control of the Legislature".—A. P.

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— AN INEXPENSIVE PLEASURE —

H/109.

"Grossly Libellous Amendment"

Meherally's Draft Address To Viceroy Expunged From Minutes

MAYOR RECALLS TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS TO LLOYD

An amendment to the address to be presented to Lord Willingdon by the Municipal Corporation moved by Mr. Meherally evoked considerable amusement and prolonged discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday afternoon.

"Grossly Libellous"

The amendment was considered grossly libellous and objectionable by a majority of the councillors and it was resolved to expunge it entirely and not to take it as a part of the proceedings or to embody it in the minutes.

Achieved His Object

Mr. Meherally had however his object achieved as he read it from beginning to end in the House.

The Corporation afterwards met in a Special Meeting and threw out Dr. Choksey's resolution to enquire into the Sewage Scheme at Dadar.

FAREWELL TO VICEROY

Mr. Meyer Nissim at the outset moved that the farewell address to H.E. the Earl of Willingdon on his retirement from the office of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India be approved and adopted. The draft address has already been published in these columns.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Meherally, moved another draft address which he had prepared and circulated among the councillors.

While Mr. Meherally was reading the address which was a very lengthy one. Captain Alban D'Souza raised a point of order under Rule II that it was highly libellous and grossly offensive and that the Mayor should use his discretion in not allowing to read the same.

"NOT OFFENSIVE TO YOU"

Mr. Meherally: But it is not offensive to you.

Dr. D'Souza: If it is offensive to the Viceroy, it is much more to me.

The Mayor said Rule 11 referred to expunging the minutes if they were defamatory or libellous. He therefore allowed Mr. Meherally to proceed with the reading of his amendment, which he did

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas seconded the amendment.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram at this stage raised another point of order and said the amendment could not be allowed to go on the minutes or the proceedings as the whole address was couched in vein of iron. Besides it was very offensive and grossly libellous.

Prof. V. G. Rao and Mr. M. A. Karanjawala also supported the last speaker.

Mr. Nagindas Master and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi did not think that the amendment was offensive.

The Mayor ruled that the House could delete the amendment by a majority of votes if they thought it libellous or offensive.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Do you consider it objectionable?

Mayor: No, I don't.

ADDRESS TO LLOYD RECALLED

The Mayor then pointed out that Mr. Tairsee had moved an amended address during the retirement of Lord Lloyd as Governor of Bombay but no objection was then taken by the House.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji then moved that the original draft address be recorded.

Mr. S. K. Patil seconded the amendment.

Dr. M C. Javle: If Mr. Meherally is a bold man let him submit his address to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Meherally: Yes, I will do so.

At this stage the question was put to vote and the original draft as moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim was agreed to, the dissentients being only four against 45.

DELETED

Here at the instance of Sir J. B. Boman Behram the amendment of Mr. Meherally was entirely deleted from the proceedings by an overwhelming majority of votes.

SEWAGE SCHEME IN DADAR

The Corporation then met in a Special Meeting when Dr. J. N. Choksy moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report in consultation with the Commissioner on the working of the sewage purification works at Dadar and other drainage works put up in connection with the drainage and sewage schemes for the north of the Island.

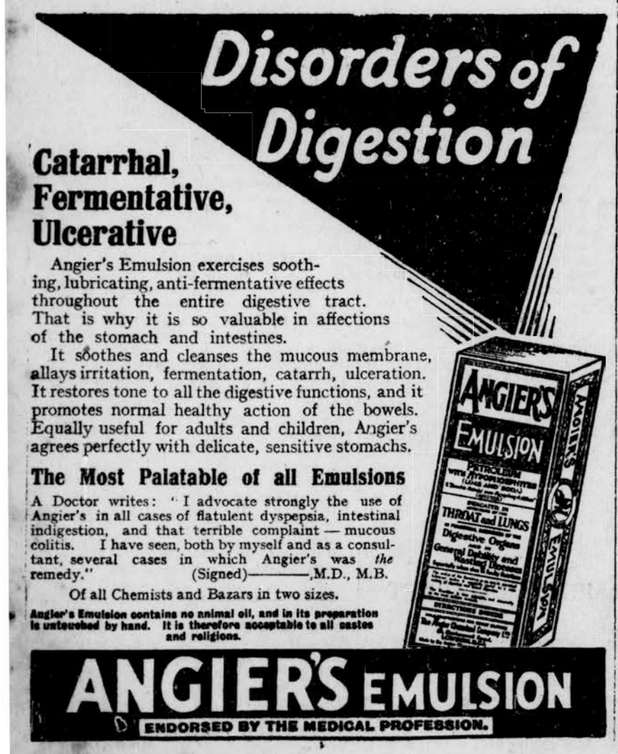
Dr. Choksy pointed out that flies were breeding in the residential areas and the dry sludge gave abominable stench to the detriment of the health of the residents in the locality. Besides he thought the scheme was in an experimental stage and was doomed to failure.

Dr. Shaik seconded the resolution.

The Commissioner repudiated the suggestion that the scheme had failed. The scheme was still under completion and expressed his entire confidence in the City Engineer.

Mr. S. K. Patil testified to the utility and tremendous potentiality of the scheme and opposed the resolution.

The resolution being put to vote was thrown out only three voting for it.



OUR READERS' VIEWS

Re-Elect Nariman

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The suggestion to re-elect Vir Nariman to the mayaral chair for another twelve months would appear to be receding into the background and the prospective Mayor is already looming large on the horizon. It reminds us of the French King and King of Sweden being circumspect, industrious and prospective in the matter of their chances.

The Committee of the ladies and gentlemen who met in the Civic Hall, the other day are arranging for the retirement of Vir Nariman with due eclat and fitting honours. It would be too much for the Committee to veer round the civic fathers in a way as to put them in the required frame of mind and to re-elect Vir Nariman to the chair without a single dissentient voice. There is hardly any much time left for that. Meantime Vir Nariman is arranging to leave a clear and clean desk to his successor.

The difficulties raised in certain quarters as supervening in the way of Vzr Nariman's re-election, carry their own weight, but when scrutinized and weighed carefully the difficulties help to clarify and clear the situation instead of intriguing and intensify it. If it be conceded that Mr. Nariman could be singled out from the ranks of ordinary Mayors, his is a case for special consideration and treatment. According to convention and precedent the Mayor's chair will fall to the lot of a Hindu candidate. There are no less than four Hindu candidates whose names are not yet out; but they have certainly not been slow, if rumour does not belie, to busy themselves canvassing keenly. Who are those candidates and what party or parties do they belong? They cannot all belong to one and the same party; bue we may fairly assume that they hail from the Nationalist and the Congress parties. The question therefore, is whether these gentlemen's national and Congress consciences will induce them to forego their chances of possible success and record an unprecedented record on the records of the Corporation, so as to leave lasting name and fame behind? But it would be like subverting and setting on its head human nature as constituted.

A fear is expressed that Vir Nariman's re-election will form an undesirable precedent and the Mayors that follow may well look out for the same civic preference with the help of their friends and admirers in the Council. This argument does not cut much ice. The Hindu candidates may well wait for the pot-luck for another calendar year. It will be a Christian gentleman's turn the following year. We do not think that there is any Christian gentleman waiting to be voted to the chair locks flung back and lips apart.

As to the oncoming Coronation of the King Emperor at Delhi we may well count on Vir Nariman to do the needful as he has already done on the occasion of the sad demise of the late King Emperor. He and his colleagues have no differences with the reigning family. The differences are with the prevailing form and system of Government. When all is said and done one does not think that Sir Vir Nariman is out for the hunt on his own hooks.

—Yours etc.,

M. M. BANAJI.

Hughes Road,
March, 16.

Training For Solicitors

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. V. N. Majmudar's contribution regarding the training for Solicitors' examination in your issue of February 12th has appeared none too soon. The education and examination of solicitors, articled clerks, ought to be both the duty and privilege of the Law Society acting, of course, under the supervision of the judges. With the object 'inter alia' to promote measures for the purpuose though there was formed, so far back as 1931, the Federated Council of Solicitors and Attorneys in India, little progress seems to have been made in Bombay in this matter. It is pleasure to note that the matter received a more serious attention in Calcutta where the report of the Calcutta Law Society for the year ending December 1931 states that in furtherance of the decision of the Council to inaugurate a course of lectures to articled clerks, the then Chief Justice of Bengal was pleased, at the request of the Council, to initiate the movement by giving a lecture on the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act; Mr. R. Westmaccot, Barrister-at-Law, gave two lectures on the Indian Companies Act. The lectures were largely attended by articled clerks. It would be interesting to know he result of the arrangements that were then in progress to continue the lectures on different subjects by other well-known jurists.

The subject of the education and examination of articled clerks requires here in Bombay a careful consideration by the Law Society and the judges. In this connection the following remarks at page 52 in the editorial notes of the "Bombay Law Journal" Vol. 7 No. 2 are eloquent enough:

"For one instance of a candidate who secured a high percentage of successful solicitors who were of marks at the examination making good in life, there are a dozen hard put to scramble together the minimum required for passing. The truth of the matter is that the examination as conducted at present affords no real test of the candidate's qualifications for entering upon a professional career. The first essential of a solicitor, in addition to the necessary knowledge of law and practice, should be character; another is that he should be properly imbued with the high traditions of the profession and should have an adequate appreciation of what he owes to the Court and to the other members of the profession, besides what he owes to his client, a third requirement is that of the habit of clear thinking, accuracy and being businesslike in one's dealings. None of these elements enters the scope of an examination paper. The time has not arrived for altogether dispensing with examinations; but we do urge that the pressure that they exercise on the students' mind should be lessened, by making the examinations easier, by specifying the text books which are to be read for each paper and by giving up all thought of raising the percentage for passing. By all means, raise the standard of efficiency for entering the profession; but the correct way to do this is to provide better training inside the office, and not to subject the student to a stiff paper-examination on the case law, picked up off hand from the Law Library."

—Yours, etc.,

"AN ARTICLED CLERK."

Revenue Remission In Bombay Talukas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Recently there was held a Dohad-Jhalod Peasants' Conference at which it was resolved that Government may be requested to remit land revenue in view of the fall in the prices of agricultural products, accordingly the Assistant Collector, Broach and Panch Mahals, visited certain talukas and held the Mamlatdars' Conference at Dohad. As a result of the discussions he has submitted to Government proposals to remit certain annas in a rupee. Should not the agriculturists of the Ratnagiri district hold a similar conference to ventilate their grievances to Government? On comparison of the prices in 1930-31 the year when prices of agricultural products began to fall cent. and 40 per cent. respectively, with those obtaining in 1934-35 and 1935-36 it will be observed that there was a fall of 50 per —Yours, etc.

AGRICULTURIST.

Shiroda, Feb. 15.

Reform In Parsi Calendar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The last lecture delivered by Dr. Dastur Dhala of Karachi on 13th March at Sir C. J. Hall should be an eye-opener to the Parsi community and especially the Parsi Punchayet which is supposed to guide the community to the right path. The learned Dastur very rightly pointed out that the community is in no better position to-day than it was in 1890 with regard to its present wrong calendar. He says: "We all will be celebrating very shortly Jamshedi Nowroze and, according to our wrong calendar, the present is "Meher" (seventh month) which as a matter of fact should fall after monsoon according to our true meaning in our "Avesta". Also all ceremonies like Jashans are at present performed quite out of season." The agitation for reformed calendar was started more than 30 years ago. I may here invite attention of readers to the Committee appointed by the Parsi Punchayet about nine years ago to make its report. Dr. Dastur Dhalla at the time (to my recollection) was actually invited to join but he rightly refused to do so because he knew full well that the Punchayet would simply shelve the issue and would be the last body to take any action (his forebodings have to-day proved true because after eight years of Committee sittings the whole report is simply thrown away or, if I may be excused, consigned to waste-paper basket by the Punchayet and we are commanded that the present system must continue). In that behalf some years back the writer himself on the same subject in your very and other local papers had given out that all what was mentioned for reform Calendar was only on paper and nothing turned out of it.

Dr. Dhalla really deplored that "we talk and talk" and the result is a big zero; he says: "We are moving about in a vicious circle and do not do any practical work."

I have already long before this in your very paper as well as in all local papers appeared and I hereby repeat my appeal to the Parsi Punchayet once again to take up this question in right earnest and not delay this long-needed reform. Needless to say that change in calendar will not involve any change in ceremonies. Will the Punchayet as the trusted leaders of the community rise again and give the community a lead? Every educated Parsi (why: even a small school boy) believes that our present calendar is entirely wrong and according to climate and other things "Fasli calendar" is most desirable. Without any loss of time the Punchayet should issue mandates to the trustees of all "agiaries," fire temple and all mofussil punchayets to observe the reformed calendar and move the Government (which can be very easily done without any objection) to change the Parsi Bank holidays accordingly.

My last appeal to the Parsi Punchayet is "Awake, Arise, or be Fallen."—Your etc.,

ARDESIR EDALJI BENGALI

Mr. N. S. Lokur: An Appreciation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. N. S. Lokur, the District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, after a quinquennial term of office is transferred to Poona. The wide range of Mr. Lokur's reading, his firm grasp of legal principles, his mastery of detail, his dogged determination to dig down to the depths of the most tedious and complicated case, his untiring industry and power of concentration, his wide sympathy and innate sense of justice have raised for him a monument in the hearts of the lawyers and litigants more enduring than that of bronze or marble. Everyone who had the occasion to appear before him is impressed by the rare and remarkable power of sifting which he employed to come to the kernel of a complicated case when once he had the material in his grasp. In the realm of legal lore he is a Danckwerts, a veritable giant. In his imperturbability and sweetness of temper he remains unrivalled. He is animated by one dominating idea—a high sense of duty. It inspired his action and illuminated his thought. His penetrating mind and sharp intellect coupled with robust common-sense and vigorous practicalism have stood him in great stead in the quick dispensing of justice and wiping out of arrears of work; at the same time it may be remarked that the speedy dispensing of justice at the hands is not at the cost of justice nor has it affected its quality. It may be said of him that he is a man whom to know it is to love. He is cool, self-possessed, unpretending and good-tempered, covering with a perennial glow of genial humour an earnest soul. Behind his stern, austere and commanding exterior lies concealed a polished, polite and sympathetic interior. His outstanding qualities entitle his elevation to the High Court Bench and one can confidently assert that he will fill the said post with distinction. For the time being let us ardently hope that his appointment at Poona will be a stepping stone to his elevation to the High Court Bench.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. D.

A Club For Ville Parla

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The suggestion of Mr. R. G. Chad appearing in your issue of the 16th instant to start a club on the Eastern side of Ville Parla and the proposals contained therein deserve support and backing up. If a club is started as suggested by him, on the East of Ville Parla, it will supply a greatly needed want. The proposed club will also provide a meeting place for the residents of the East and the West, where they can come into better contact with each other. I trust the enterprising public of Ville Parla especially of the East will take up the scheme in earnest.—Yours etc.

A RESIDENT.

March 17th.

A library for women has been established by Mussamat Jaripo-shennessa Khatoon, an accomplished Muslim woman of the village of Seali. The institution is the first of its kind in Bogra district.

Nehru Family's Legacy To Nation

LONDON TRIBUTES TO KAMALA'S MEMORY

Youngsters Must Take A Lesson From Her Self-Sacrifice, Says Dr. Mehta

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, March 10.

(By Air Mail).

The Indian community in London paid its tribute to the memory of Srimati Kamala Nehru at a specially convened meeting held on Sunday night.

Fittingly the meeting took place at 112, Gower Street, where Indian students flock—it being the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A.'s Indian Students' Hostel and Union. Representatives of mercantile section, representative doctors, lawyers and students were on the platform. The conveners of the meeting included representatives of the Friends of India Society, the India League, the Indian Medical Association, the Indian National Congress of Great Britain (whose Executive only on the previous day decided to change the name of the institution into "Indian Swaraj League of London") and many other Indian organisations. They included Mr. Krishna Veer, Mr. Krishna Menon, Mr. Beharilal Anantani, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. Dutt, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Vakil, Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Warden, Mr. K. P. Mehta, Mr. D. S. Erulkar, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bhattacharjee, Dr. and Mrs. Sakir Mahomoodi, Dr. Syud Mahomoodi and a number of young Indians, mostly students.

"GREATEST WOMAN OF PRESENT DAY."

Mr. Krishna Menon took the chair. Mrs. Jerbanoon Vakil, a Parsi, was the first speaker. She said that they had assembled that night to pay their tribute to one of their greatest women of the present day. "Woman of Kamala Nehru's type," Mrs. Vakil added, "need not be a personal friend. She was a public worker who gave her life for the sake of the country. She preferred to die fighting than to giving it up in order to find comforts of life. It is a pity that we should lose a woman like Kamala Nehru at this juncture. I did not know her personally, but what I have read about her and seen of her I think India is poorer by her death. Though I am a Parsi and I did not know her, her death has come really as a great shock to me. She was a friend not of this or that group, she was a friend of the poor as well as of the rich. We should take up the work that she has left behind and help India in getting her freedom. We, members of the Parsi community, take this opportunity of offering our greatest sympathy to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and the country by the loss suffered by them."

"SAVIOUR OF COUNTRY."

Mr. Henry S. L. Polak said that he was sure he was speaking on behalf of all his countrymen who have fine regard for people whose public life has been devoted to the service of their country. He was there to pay his tribute to Kamala Nehru whom he knew personally "I personally have not got that feeling," Mr. Polak continued, "that many have that India has become poorer by the death of Kamala Nehru. In my opinion some people serve their country more by their deaths than in their life time. I am more than certain that in future India, India may look upon Kamala Nehru as a saviour of the country."

LESSON FOR YOUTHS.

Dr. Mehta, an ex-student desired to convey the heartfelt sympathy of the Indian student community of Great Britain to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and to the nation for the great loss they have suffered by the passing of Kamala Nehru. "She was a woman." Dr. Mehta declared, "who despite her sufferings did not ask her husband, our leader, to sign a parole and to return to her, to nurse her, to comfort her and to be by her side. She would not have her husband or anybody to leave the path of service to the country in order to be of help to her personally. We all youngsters, should take a lesson from it. We must always remember that it is easy to die at short notice but it is so difficult to die after a prolonged illness and continue to be of service to our country, as was the case in the life of our departed compatriot."

Dr. Syud Mahamoodi and Mr. Feorz Gandhi, who was with the Nehru family in Switzerland also paid their homage to Kamala Nehru. Dr. Mahomoodi added "I feel it is a great pity not because she is dead but because she should die at such a juncture when Punditji needed such a loving, devoted and loyal companion in the great work that lies ahead of him."

NEHRU FAMILY'S LEGACY.

Mr. Menon agreed with Mr. Polak that passing away of people does not necessarily mean a calamity to the nation, "though it certainly is a great wrench for those who are left behind." He added "the outstanding feature of the Nehru family is its determined and indomitable will which we should try to emulate."

The meeting passed the following resolution; all standing in silence: This meeting of the Indian community in England and friends records its profound sense of sorrow at the sad demise of Kamala Nehru and conveys its deepest sympathy to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and to Srimati Indira Nehru."

Earlier in the evening the Guidhouse congregation in Eccleston Square, Victoria, London, S.W., (Dr. Miss Maud Royden being the Minister) sent its greetings to the meeting at 112 Gower Street and asked to be associated with those present in their expression of sympathy with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in his bereavement.

ISLAM AND WORLD STABILITY.

London Moslems gave a reception in a marquee in a garden beside their mosque at Southfields S.W., on Sunday on the occasion of the festival of 'Id-ul-Azha. Ambassadors, and ministers, charges d'affairs, London mayors, ex-governors of Indian provinces and famous Oriental scholars were among the guests. Lord Lloyd and Mr L. S. Amery were the speakers. Guests were handed a slip of paper which reminded them that according to the tenets of Islam, men and women are not permitted to spare hands with members of the opposite sex.

Mr. Amery, who took the chair, said that there was an opportunity for a great renaissance of Islam, not least within the confines of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Amery added that the essential tenets of Islam were as easily acceptable to the Christians as they were to the Muslims

Lord Lloyd said that most of his happiest days had been spent in Moslem countries. He added: "I look upon Islam and its strength as an essential factor in world stability to-day. I have always done all I could to urge on my government the necessity of keeping the friendliest relations with Islam in all parts of the world. Despite many mistakes, stumbles and misunderstandings, the British Empire, is still the happiest place in the world for Islam to dwell in to-day."

A children's club has been started at Sylhet by Mr. S. C. Roy, Inspector of Schools, with the co-operation of some of his friends, in order to provide an atmosphere of healthy enjoyment and indirect moral and religious training for the young indoor and outdoor games and other means.

DO YOU

BELIEVE IN BEAUTY?

Do you remember being asked when you went to see Peter Pan if you believed in fairies? If you said "No"—somewhere a fairy died. So it is with the woman who refuses to believe in Beauty—her beauty fades and dies. If you want to be beautiful, *believe in Beauty*. Believe, too, that you can achieve beauty however unattractive you may be to-day.

One of the first essentials of true beauty is a clear, unblemished complexion. Given that, all things are possible. In this climate, fair complexions are in the minority. Too many women are content to "let themselves go"—and make our Indian climate an excuse for shrivelled weather-beaten skins. This is so mistaken. You can acquire the velvet-smooth complexions of your Northern sisters so easily. Just bleach away that tan—beneath it lies a new, lovely youthful complexion. It is so easy to do—all you want is an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist. Smooth a thin film of this magic wax over face, neck and hands nightly. While you sleep, the wax will absorb the discoloured outer skin. Just give it a brief ten-day trial (if your skin has been very neglected it may take longer) and see how marvellously it improves your appearance. Your complexion is shades lighter—lovely. Once you adopt the wax habit you will never give it up.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Southern Selling Absorbed By Trade Buying

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Steady And Other Commodities Featureless

BOMBAY, Mar. 19.

On Thursday crossrates ruled steady.

N. Y. COTTON VERY STEADY.

New York cotton was very steady. There was very little speculative activity but Trade buying absorbed liquidation and southern selling.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM.

London gold was quiet but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY.

Wheat was steady with narrow movements. Other commodities were featureless.

SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange attracted very little interest in the absence of any definite political developments. Giltedged securities were in fair request but very little business materialised.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	10.56
To-day's opening	10.56
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	10.59
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	5.75
To-day's opening	5.74
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.75
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 196-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 19.

The absence of fresh incentive and uncertain trend of political developments in Europe restrained speculative activity and movements were very narrow with traders generally little disposed to enter the market aggressively. Meanwhile pool liquidation is proceeding slowly without unduly disturbing prices but outside interest was lacking.

Trading in July began at 10-56 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing Prices kept steady on steadier Liverpool cables and trade buying which readily absorbed liquidation and some southern selling with orders about evenly distributed and July remaining at the opening level.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.59 with a rise of 3 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 19.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.97/10.96) 10.96/10.95
July (10.61/10.60) 10.56/10.56
October (10.20/10.20) 10.12/10.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.00) 5.98
American May (5.87) 5.85
Egyptian March (8.86) 8.84
Egyptian May (8.67) 8.65

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 195 and Rs. 196-12. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 196-12 with New York futures about 2 points up.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Mar. 19.

Jutes ruled steady at the decline and only limited business was put through. Coals disclosed little interest and rates remained more or less unchanged. Teas continued dull. Miscellaneous were featureless with the exception of sugars which were in fair demand. Government securities ruled fairly steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent Government paper 88/2; three per cent new loan 1951/54 103 small lot; three and a half per cent paper 97; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/12; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/8; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/1.

Banks:—Bengal Central 10; Imperial Conty 371 small odd lot; Reserve Bank 128.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 64; Darjeeling Himalayan pref 105/8.

Coals:—North Damuda 2/11; Standard 31/4.

Jutes:—Albion 185/8; Anglo India 377; Clive 24/4; small lots; Craig pref 62 small lots; Gourepore 594 small lot; Howrah 48/11; India 290; Kamarhatty 473; Nuddea 42 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Rawalpindi electric old 22/12 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8; Indian wood products 23/14; Midnapore Zemindary 66; India General Navigation ordy 19/8.

Sugars:—Champaran 22/6; New Savan 13/8; Raza 16/7; Sitalpur 97; South Behar ordy 17/4; Tengpani tea 14/10.

Debentures:—Five and a half per cent 1915/42 Chowringhee property 100/12; four and half per cent 1947 Rangoon Municipal 109.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	4.97 1/4
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
To-day's closing	4.97

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	4.97 3/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/4
To-day's closing	4.97 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 19.

Previous closing	74.85
To-day's opening	74.87
To-day's closing	74.88
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 19.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97 1/4 and then fell to 4.97 1/16 subsequently rising to 4.97 3/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.97 1/16

Franc opened at 74.87 and then fell slightly to 74.85 subsequent movements being very narrow.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.88.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 19.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/8d.	19 3/4d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 19.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 19.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 19. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 1/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.60) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.37) 62.37
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-1 15/32) 1-1 31/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Silver opened quiet but steady at Rs. 49, 48/14 and 48/12. Operators evinced more interest resulting on scattered buying by local and upcountry dealers while steadiness of London cables induced further support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/5, 49/3 and 49/2.

Gold opened quiet but steady at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6. Prices continued to move in a narrow margin with no particular activity in evidence and after registering a slight rise rates again fell and closed quiet at Rs. 34/12/6, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 71 1/2 and May 72 5/8. No fresh buying appeared but prices generally kept steady in the absence of any selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98. The market displayed some activity but business was on a limited scale owing to the lack of outside interest.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 19.

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Barely steady) £215 buyers £215 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £17 sellers. Firm.) £16 13/16 buyers £16 15/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/8 to £40 1/2) £40 1/4 to £40 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 19.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and Speculators bought. General selling. Market steady."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1) 1-5
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

New Crop March April (£19 3/4 sellers.) £19 7/8 sellers.

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers.

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £22 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16 paid and value) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

October December (7 5/8 paid and value) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£11 sellers) £11 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 4 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 4 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Wheat May	4 6 6
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 4 3
Linseed September	7 7 9

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar. 19.

Greasy lower (0-7 3/4) 0-8
Greasy higher (1-10) 1-10 1/2
Scoured lower (0-11) 1-0 1/2
Scoured higher (2-5) 2-5

INDIAN COTTON STATISTICS

SHIPMENTS
Season from 1st September.

From Bombay	1935-36	1934-35
U. K.	53,663	36,079
Continent	2,16,564	1,80,256
China	20,700	24,180
Japan	6,29,945	5,60,792
Coast Ports	16,094	16,110
U. S. A.	1,683	501
	9,38,649	8,17,918
By rail	1,15,595	1,19,932
Total	10,54,244	9,37,850
Season's difference	+1,16,394	

From Karachi	1935-36	1934-35
U. K.	1,49,963	1,09,114
Continent	2,22,347	2,77,607
China	3,882	13,430
Japan	2,49,679	2,28,247
Coast Ports	2,13,604	92,477
U. S. A. Others	27,698	9,755
	8,66,573	7,30,630
By Rail	...	...
Total	8,66,573	7,30,630
Season's difference	+1,35,943	

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

This week	99,043
Last week	1,09,018
Season from 1st September 1935-36	15,86,266
1934-35	13,84,428
Season's increase:	2,01,838

VARIOUS

Estimated Bombay Mill Consumption. 1-9-1935 to 12-3-1936:	4,18,356
Same period last year:	5,09,194
Decrease:	90,838
ESTIMATED BOMBAY STOCK On 12th March 1936:	6,81,472
Same time last year:	7,56,874
Decrease:	75,402

Further Improvement In German Bonds

INTERNATIONALS AND DIAMOND ISSUES STRONG

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN DOLLAR

Bear Covering In Wall Street Hardens Prices

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 19.

On the Stock Exchange continued activity in internationals and strength of diamond issues under influence of chairman debeer's optimistic speech at Kimberley together with still further improvement in Germans were only features in a otherwise dull day in which caution continued to be the watchword.

In exchanges dollars fluctuated narrowly while control held franc.

Tin eased on fears that Pittsburgh floods may affect consumption. Other commodities were featureless.

Wall Street after initial uncertainty hardened on bear covering.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, March 10, £98 3/8
Wednesday, March 11, £98 1/8
Thursday March 12 £97 1/2
Friday, March 13, £97 1/4
Monday, March 16, £97 1/4
Tuesday, March 17, £97 1/2
Wednesday, March 18, £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 19. 3-30 p.m.

Very quiet conditions prevailed all around but the undertone was favourable Giltedgeds were steady to firm. Industrials generally were rather undecided. Internationals and oil shares fluctuating narrowly.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £85
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/8) £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 1/2) £118 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 7/8) £4 7/8
Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8 3/8
Musical Industries (27-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (45-1 1/2) 44-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (39-7 1/2) 39-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (120-0) 120-9
Realisation 1930 (£90 1/2) £91 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (39-3) 40-6
University Ordinary (32-3) 32-3
Ford Motors (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British American Tobacco (121-3) 121-3
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 152-6
P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0
Distillers (99-7 1/2) 99-7 1/2
Brad and Dyers (8-3) 9-0
British Celanese (12-3) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-6) 63-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-0) 51-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0
Western Limited Ordinary (26-4 1/2) 26-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (50 1/4) 50 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 19. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119-1/2) £119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 1/4) £111 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £115 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (50-0) 47-0
Empire of India Ceylon (31-9) 31-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubbers Plant Inv Trust (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 7/8) £18 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (67-3) 67-3
Crown Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14
Goddar New (£10 1/4) £10 1/4
Moddar New (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12) £12
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-9) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (91-3) 90-7 1/2
Burma Oil (95-0) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Shell Transport (88-9) 88-9
Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47 3/4
L M Ford (£22 1/4) £22
L N E R Defd (£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£105) £105

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 19.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 62 3/8) dol 62 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 3/8) dol 35 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 65 7/8) dol 65 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 130) unquoted.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, March 19.

The weather has been dry except for a few thundershowers in South-east Madras, Mysore and Assam. Silchar reports one inch.

Forecast:—A few thundershowers will occur in Malabar, Mysore, East Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.5 degrees 3.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-3-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

	Cwts.
Wheat	8,423
Linseed	26,739
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,988
Gingellyseed	455
Poppyseed	126
Groundnuts	15,487
Castorseed	4,580
Rice	28,319
Myrabollams	3,027
Cottonseed	22,298
Moraseed	308
Gram	1,525
Joowar	385
Barley	590
Bajree	1,212
	Tons.
Coal	1,392

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD

FINAL DIVIDEND

The local Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. has received the following telegraphic advice:—

The Board of Directors have declared a Final Dividend of 6 per cent on the shares of the Bank for the half year ending 31st December 1935, making 12 per cent for the year less Income Tax; £10,000—has been written off Landed and House Property A/C; £25,000—taken to Contingencies A/C and £174,000 has been carried forward.

SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY IN YARN MARKET

Depression In Consuming Districts

Bombay, March 18.

The yarn market has continued to remain dull and featureless during the whole past week without any important transactions resulting. In the earlier part of the week owing to the political developments in Europe speculative inquiries increased to a considerable extent particularly in Japanese and Shanghai yarns but as the tension in the latter part of the week began to subside, inquiries also began to fall off. Reports from consuming districts are not yet encouraging. Whilst present level of prices in almost all kinds of yarns is admittedly low attractive buying continuous on a very limited scale on account of sharp decline in purchasing power of the masses. It is no wonder therefore that the prices do not show any improvement in spite of continuous steadiness in cotton and also unsettled political situation in Europe. The dtpth of depression in consuming districts seems to be very deep and it is difficult to judge when the situation will show any appreciable improvement. In the meantime buying is likely to continue very limited and prices are likely to fluctuate within a narrow range mostly depending upon fluctuations in raw material.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices continue to remain very steady whereas competition from Shanghai and Japanese has come to stay. No forward business in Manchester yarns has been possible during the week.

JAPANESE & SHANGHAI YARNS

There has been considerable turnover in this class of yarns mostly of speculative nature as a result of the political development in Central Europe and prices showed some improvement in the earlier part of the week. In the latter part of the week however, as no support was forthcoming from the consuming districts the speculative fervour subsided and prices declined to some extent. No forward business of any kind has been booked owing to uncertainty in the political fermament. In case of single yarns 40s. 60s. and others there has been some improved inquiry. As regards two-fold yarns prices have not shown any improvement although offtake has been somewhat better. The future tendency is little more hopeful.

ART SILK YARNS.

Official prices of Italrayon yarns remain unchanged during the week. Stocks of Italian yarns are now very limited and although there have been increased inquiries both for lustred and de-Lustred Italian yarns buyers are unable to get any supplies. They therefore naturally take to Japanese yarns and latest reports go to show that a large business has done in Japanese de-Lustred yarns for forward deliveries. Demand from consuming centres has been well maintained and the future outlook seems to be quite hopeful. As regards forward business in Japanese yarns makers have been showing rather firm attitude and only a limited business has been done. There has been improved inquiry from northern markets but in southern markets owing to somewhat bigger stocks prices do not show much improvement. The tendency is distinctly hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

It has not been able for our Mills to make any sales of importance during the week. The cloth market continues dull and uninteresting and this has naturally an adverse effect on yarn market. It is reported that upcountry Mills are doing fairly regular and satisfactory business in yarns. The local mills find it rather difficult to sell any of their yarns on reasonable prices. Future tendency is uncertain

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, March 19

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/8
Banks selling T T	267 3/8
Banks buying T T	264 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	562
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 18th instant	4.97 1/4
Japan/London 19th instant	1/2
Java/London 19th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London 19th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 19th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 18th instant	74.85
London/Belgium 18th instant	29.28 1/2
London/Switzerland 18th instant	15.13 1/2
London/Berlin 18th instant	12.23 1/2
London Stockholm 18th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 18th instant	4.97 3/16
London Amsterdam 18th instant	7.26 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 17th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Gold 18th instant	£7-1-1
Silver London Ready 17th instant	19 5/8
18th instant	19 5/8
Silver London Forward 17th instant	19 11/16
18th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready 17th instant	45
18th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 17th instant	9/16 p.c.
18th instant	9/16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 17th instant	11/16 p.c.
18th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

AMRITSAR MARKET

Amritsar, Mar. 19.

The following are to-day's market quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ready	2 3 0
Wheat Vaishakh opening	2 3 9
Wheat Vaishakh closing	2 3 3½
Wheat Har opening	2 5 9
Wheat Har closing	2 6 1½
Gram ready	2 0 0
Gram Vaishakh	2 0 3
Gram Har	2 0 9
Dhanpatmal Jawaladas "Maida Rawa"	2 10 6
Patent Maida	2 13 6
Ganeshbhog	2 3 6
Jawalabhog	2 6 6
Narainbhog	2 7 0
Bran	1 4 0
Mill delivery.	

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 13th day of March 1936.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	6,47,23,000
(b) Banks	36,32,12,000
(c) Others	31,05,000
Bills Payable	3,84,000
Other Liabilities	50,83,000
Rupees	53,65,07,000

ASSETS.

Notes	23,71,48,000
Rupee Coin	7,72,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,27,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	21,39,95,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	3,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	7,50,000
Investments	5,06,20,000
Other Assets	29,95,000
Rupees	53,65,07,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending 13th day of March 1936.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	23,71,48,000
Notes in circulation	170,92,92,000
Total Notes issued	194,64,40,000
Total Liabilities	194,64,40,000

ASSETS.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,55,19,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	67,31,87,000
Total of A.	111,74,04,000
B. Rupee Coin	58,48,05,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	24,42,31,000
Internal Bills of Exchange & other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets.	194,64,40,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities 57.40 per cent.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, 13th March 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	120,78,88,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	101,02,16,000
(iii) Cash in India.—	
(a) Notes	4,88,94,000
(b) Rupees	54,81,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	22,53,000
(iv) Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	35,90,70,000
(v) Advances in India	91,82,60,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	5,82,50,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

General Dullness & Apathy In Cotton

Traders Refuse To Participate Awaiting Details Of Farm Bill

HEDGE SELLING AGAINST INDIAN COTTON

Mr. Wallace's Speech Disappointing

In the absence of any details of the new Farm Bill, traders are refusing to participate in cotton markets.

FARM BILL DETAILS AWAITED.

Mr. Wallace's speech regarding the new Farm programme was considered disappointing as it has not removed the uncertainty regarding the control of this season's crop. His promised announcement within a few days giving full details of the administration's plans is now anxiously awaited.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN WALL STREET.

The Wall Street Market relapsed on the announcement that President Roosevelt's new taxes on dividends distributed to foreign shareholders may have to be collected for the treasury by the American companies concerned.

PREFER TO LIQUIDATE HOLDINGS.

As pointed out before we see no reason for any improvement in cotton prices and prefer to liquidate all holdings around present level.

Bombay, March 19.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices advanced on trade buying and Liverpool buying but later declined on New Orleans selling. Dullness and apathy on the market lead to an eight point sag in distant months, near options were slightly higher, but new crop traders refused to participate pending more definite details with regard to the New Farm Bill. Trading was small and Washington developments are anxiously awaited.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with July 10.60 and soon reached the highest level 10.62. Later on prices declined on increased selling pressure in New crop months and July was quoted 10.55 which was the lowest level for the day. The market closed at a net decline of one to eight points but Spot cotton prices improved 2 points at 11.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and prices closed at a decline of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 2 points at 11.40c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged to one point down with July 5.74. There was dull tone. Scattered buying and trade calling met with hedge selling. Later on scattered Bombay selling supplied trade calling with traders awaiting details of the acreage programme. The market closed quiet with prices unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 6.30d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a loss of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 5.36, May 5.34 and July 5.30.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was dull and irregular. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Uppers futures closed unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady with a slightly better enquiry. Sakels futures advanced 2 to 8 points and Ashmouni futures gained 2 to 5 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10 a.m.)	10.62+03
New York July lowest (2-58 p.m.)	10.55—04
Liverpool July highest	5.76+01
Liverpool July lowest	5.74—01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:

Liverpool: 11-31 a.m. New York: Near positions firm; constant trade fixing. Distant positions easy owing to hedging of East Indians, principally by Japan and Brazil. Similar conditions here.

Liverpool: 8-30 p.m. Nears firm on stiffening basis; distants eased on New Orleans selling.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Only small trading. Scattered hedge selling and liquidation. Majority of traders are awaiting developments in Washington.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have sent the following cable:

Trade is holding aloof awaiting European developments. Dry weather continues in the South-west. Suggest purchases of new crop averaging down if market declines.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool:

Cotton: We do not think European situation justifies purchases. We still prefer conservative short sales of new crops on material advance.

Bullish final trade buying looks higher eventually.

7 1/2, 7 9/16, 7 5/8

Copper: February statistics better than expected; anticipate sustained upward movement. £36/7/6.

Lead: Noticeably strong. Would await setbacks before entering fresh engagements.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York March 18

May	10.94—01
July	10.56—03
October	10.11—08
December	10.12—07
January	10.13—06
Middling Spot	11.45+02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. March 18

March	11.28—02
May	10.95—02
July	10.50—05
Middling Spot	11.40—02

NEW YORK.

New York, March 18

New York 10-55 A.M.—

May	10.97

New York Noon Call—

March	...
May	10.9)
July	10.61

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York March 18

	bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the continent	8 000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 18

March	5.92—
April	5.92—
May	5.86—
June	5.80—
July	5.75—
August	5.65—
September	5.58—
October	5.50—
November	5.46—
December	5.45—
January	5.45—
February	5.44—
Middling Spot	6.30—05

To-days 10-12 A.M Quotations

July	5.74
October	5.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 18

J. G. P. SAKELLARIDIS	
March	8.84
May	8.65
July	8.40
October	8.28
November	8.15
January	8.02
March	8.01
F. G. F. Spot	9.26

LINSEED OILS.

London, March 18

Linseed Oils naked Londor per cwt. April sellers 26-1 1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt May/Aug. sellers 26-3

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 17

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb 7-1/2 sellers

SEEDS

London, March 18

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. ton Mar. sellers £11-0-0

Linseed Calcutta London, c. i. f. ton Mar. Apl. sellers £12-16-3.

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. ton Mar., Apl sellers £13-0-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c. i. f. ton Mar./Apl sellers £12-6-3.

Castorseeds Bombay Hull c. i. f. ton: Mar/Apl seller £12-7-6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 18.

Wheat Rozario Sente Fe. nominal

Wheat Barletta Russo. nominal

Wheat South Australian Mar. sellers 30/6.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 19

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to 87-1-1 while silver was unchanged to 1/16d. lower. London Paris Exchange was quoted 74.85 and dollar exchange was 4.97 1/4. Shanghai T T on London was quoted to-day 1-2 15/32. The Montreal Silver market was quiet and closed at a small decline of 5 points while New York silver stood at 44 3/4 cents. There was slightly better enquiry for actual silver which imparted better tone to the forward market while gold market remained steady with a moderate business.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 0 0
Chaitra silver	48 14 0
Chaitra Tejimandi	1 0 0
Vaishak silver	48 13 0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	1 12 0
Ready gold	34 13 0
Chaitra gold	34 12 9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 3 0
Vaishak Gold	34 12 0
Vaishak Tejimandi	0 5 3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, March 18

March	44.95—05
May	44.50—10
July	44.60—

LONDON SILVER

London, March 18

Spot	19-5/8
Forward	19-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 18.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz.	£7-1 01-0

LONDON METALS

London, March 18

Copper Brazier	50
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F. O. B.	215-1/2
Yellow Metal	40-1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

TRADING IN COTTON

The local cotton market will remain open from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 18

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.21
Fine (Good Staple)	5.36
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.51
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.36
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Bengal—	
Good	3.98
Fully Good	4.09
Fine	4.21
Cinde—	
Fully Good	4.35
Fine	4.47
Superfine	4.59

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London March 18

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 5/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 18

T. T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.97-3/16
Paris	74.85
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.26-1/2
Brussels	29.28-1/2
Milan	62.34
Berne	15.13-1/2
Prague	119.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 18

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	101-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	105-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	114-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	102-1/2
National Bank of India	46
P. & O Banking Corporation.	10

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 18

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta.

Mar./Apl. Nominal per cwt. 6/10-1/2

C & F Bombay:—

Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

C & F Karachi:—

Mar Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, March 18.

Fair Rio Ordes (No. 7 quality) 6-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 19

Following a decline of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 194/4 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any business prices did not show any change. It being a month Yearly tejimandi settlement, the market is bound to be controlled by option dealers.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but it opened steady at a decline of one point. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. quoted at Rs. 194/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Bengal July 143 and Oomra July were quoted 177/4.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	194 4 0
Broach J/A.	195 8 0
Oomra March	178 4 0
Oomra May	177 12 0
Bengal March	150 0 0
Bengal May	144 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	... 160	156	152	149
Punjab	... 160	156	152	149
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179 ...
C.P. No. 1	202	199	196	193 ...
C.P. No. 2	194	191	188	185 ...
Broach No. 2	... 202	199	196	192

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 19.

Bengal Superfine	165/167
Bengal Fine	157/160
C. P. 1 Fine	194/196
C. P. 2 Fine	188/190
Arvi Fine	190/192
Ellichpur Fine	187/189
Berar Fine	183/185
Khamgaon Fine	183/185
Mulkapur Fine	180/182
Khandesh Fine	173/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	181/183
Burwah Sanavad Fine	185/186
Mathia Fine	168/173
Broach Fine	198/200
Punjab/American	199/209
Sindh-American	199/209
Compta Good	224/234
Westerns	204/214
Kampala	312/314
Jinja	307/309
New Manza	289/294
Jagadia Ankleshwar	223/326
Surat-Navsari	236/239

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	3,499	213,155
Central India	2,223	201,571
Barsi and Nagar	337	113,265
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	25,094
Berar	3,073	229,203
Central Provinces	596	69,727
Total Oomras	9,728	852,015
Dholera	417	61,688
N.-W. Provinces	116	60,280
Rajputana	51	52,118
Sind-Punjab	1,516	365,381
Broach	7,031	91,060
Coompta and Dharwar	153	11,233
Westerns-Northerns	2	17,514
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	33	8,234
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	684	118,888
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	19,731	1,661,073

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1st Sept. to Yesterday	This year
Europe	3,628	271,910
Japan and China	10,079	650,645
Coast Ports	2	16,094
Up-country by Rail	...	115,595
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	19,474
Total.	13,709	1,073,718

ARGENTINE LINSEED

London, Mar 18

Hull C.I.F.	£11 0 0

COROMANDAL GROUNDNUT

London, Mar 18

Shelled March	£13 13 9

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 18

May	0.97 7/8c.
July	0.88 3/4c.
September	0.87 5/8c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 18

March	71 7/8d.
May	72 7/8d.
July	74 5/8d.
October	75 3/8d.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Mar 19

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 9 0
Shipment March	4 3 3
Shipment April June	4 4 0
Shipment July Septemb er	4 10 6
Kesar	13 8 6
Saraya	13 5 6
Harinagar	13 6 6
Java Spot	3.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 18-3 36	6419000	4016000
Receipts Yesterday 18-3-36	4000	3000
Exports to date 18-3-36	4813000	3585000
Stock at Ports 13-3-36	2253000	2445000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-3-36	2012000	586000
Stock at Liverpool 13-3-36	735000	835000
Visible Supply 13-3-36	5764000	5665000
Quantity in sight 13-3-36	10976000	7100000
Quantity out of sight	1330	1500

New York, March 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 19

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	97/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	'97/3
3 per cent 1941	103/12
3 per cent 1951/54	102/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/10
4 per cent 1943	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70	112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/14
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/8
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	115
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 97 and after declining to Rs. 96/14 improved to Rs. 97/4 and closed at Rs. 97/3. The tone was steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	48
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	73
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	83
Consolidated Gas	35
United Light and Power	6 1/2
Int Tel and Tel	16
Western Union Telg	86
Radio Corporation	13
New York Central	35
Pennsylvania R R	33
Bethelehem Steel	56
United States Steel	64 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	62 1/4
General Electric	39
Westinghouse Airbrake	44
St Oil of N J	66
Socony	15
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35
Amr Celanese	27
Sun Life of Canada	555
Int Nickel of Canada	49
American Smelting	86

Somewhat lower market.

Total business: 1 3/4 million.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, March 19

March	(191.30) 191.00—30
June	(192.60) 192.50—10
September	(191.90) 192.00+10

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 18

Broach A/M opening 194; highest 195 1/4; lowest 194; closing 195 1/4

Broach J/A opening 195 1/4; highest 196 1/2; lowest 195 1/4; closing 196 1/4

Oomra March opening 177 3/4; highest 178 3/4; lowest 177 3/4; closing 178 3/4

Oomra May opening 177 1/2; highest 178 1/4; lowest 177 1/2; closing 178 1/4

Bengal March opening 150; highest 150; lowest 150; closing 150

Bengal May opening 145 1/4; highest 145 1/4; lowest 144 3/4; closing 144 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 8

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 17 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 113 July 129 October 124 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 194 Liverpool May 5.83 Rs. 60 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug. 195. Liverpool July 5.72 Rs. 54 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 194 New York May 10.94 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug 195 New York July 10.56 Rs. 41 at Cross Rate 4.97 1/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, March 18

SAKELS—	
March	15.83+08
May	15.32+02
July	14.94+02
November	14.73+06
ASHMOUNI—	
April	13.42+04
June	13.14+02
August	12.80+05
October	12.10+03

WHEAT SITUATION

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

It is believed with a large acreage for the U. S. A. spring crop, combined with the prospects of 630 million bushels winter production, the U. S. A. may curtail her supplies from Canada and even be in an exportable position. In such an eventuality, Canada will have to find an outlet in Liverpool for her surplus of about 200 million bushels, which, provided the political situation remains quiescent, may cause some depression in the Liverpool market.

AMRITSAR WHEAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

Amritsar, Mar. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ready	2 3 9
Wheat Har current	2 6 3
Gram ready	2 0 0
Gram Vaishakh	2 0 0
Gram Har	2 1 0
Maida Rawa Suji	2 11 0
Maida Rawa Patent	2 14 0
Ganeshbhog Atta	2 4 0
Narainbhog Atta	2 7 6
Jawalabhog Atta	2 7 0

Improved Demand In Shares

Slightly Better Feeling

WIDER BUDLY DIFFERENCES

BOMBAY, March 19.

The local share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with an improved demand for Tata Steel shares. There was slightly better feeling in the market and in the absence of any important selling prices hardened.

Budly differences being wide and attractive, there was increased demand for the present settlement. This enquiry imparted steady tone to the market and it is believed that the present improvement will be carried further. Shorts were covering and the technical position of the market is weakening. It will be unsafe to follow the present rise.

Cotton mill shares were steady while Shahabad Cements were firm with active enquiry. Hydro-Electric shares fared well and Government Securities improved further.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 19.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	679 6
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 10
100	Central India	210 0
100	Colaba	119 6
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
200	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	156 4
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	44 6
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	179 6
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	98 12
100	Oosmanshahi	55
100	Phoenix	257 8
75	Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000	Sholapur	2,000 0
50	Simplex	58 12
100	Swadeshi	147 8
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	101 8
25-50	Central	32 8
500	Imperial	1527 8
125-500	Im. Contry.	375 0
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	129 0
5	Union	5 7
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 14
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	462 8
40	Katni Def	2105 0
100	Katni Ord.	357 8
75	Okha	261 4
10	Punjab	23 10
100	Shahabad	477 8
70	United	119 12
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	40 10
200	Oriental	4905 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	154 6
1000	Andhra Valley	1616 4
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	158 12
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 19

Century 158 160 161 160/10

Bombay Dyeing 676 675 678 677 680 679

Kohinoor 178 177 180 179/6

Central India 208 207 210

New Great 100 98

Simplex 58

Swadeshi 146 147 148 147

Bundi 34/12 34/10 35 34/14

I Cement 458 460 459 462

Punjab 23/12 23/10

Shahabad 468 476 473 477

Andhra 1607 1612 1616

Tata Hydro 161/4 162 161/9

Tata Power 1546 1541 1547 1545

Tram Ord 157 158/2 159/6 158/12

T Steel Defd 542 540 541 538 543 541 547 545 546

T Steel Ord 147/8 147 147/12 147/4 148/4 148

Tata Steel 2nd pref 165/8 166 165/12

Bellapur 163 162

B Steam 271

B Burma 372 373 374

100	Tata Hydro	161 9
1000	Tata Power	1545 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	372 8
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 4
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	97
500	Tapty Valley	791 4
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	546 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	148 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	196 4
50	Belapur Sugar	162 8
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay Burma	374 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	127 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-0-6
50	Bombay Telephone	108 12
100	Indian Bleeching	105 10
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 10
30	Premier Construction	72 0
25	Tata Oil	15 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	515 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTOR SEEDS

Bombay, March 19

The local groundnut market was fairly steady with a limited turnover. Castorseed market was steady and fluctuations were narrow. Cottonseed market fluctuated within a narrow range. The tendency of the market is uncertain and operators are awaiting further developments.

GROUNDNUTS MAY—			
Opening	39	6	0
Highest	39	8	6
Lowest	39	4	0
Closing	39	8	6
CASTORSEED MAY—			
Opening	6	14	0
Highest	6	14	6
Lowest	6	14	0
Closing	6	14	6
COTTONSEED MAY—			
Opening	19	6	0
Highest	19	6	6
Lowest	19	4	6
Closing	19	6	6

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 17th March	10,033
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,641,342
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,455,452
Increase	185,890

SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Total takings of American cotton by World's Spinners are as under in thousands:—

	Season from 1st Aug. 1935-36	1934-35	1933-34
Great Britain	798	581	933
U. S. A., Canada, etc.	4521	3407	3996
Continent	1674	1561	2854
Japan, China, etc.	1125	1204	1590
Total	8118	6753	9373

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 18

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	110 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 5/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 1/4

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, March 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£36 0 0
Standard copper cash sellers)	£36 1 3
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 7 6
Electrolytic copper	£40 10 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 3/8 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 18

July	2.64—04
September	2.65—04
December	2.60—04
January	2.61—03

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

POTENTIAL DEFENDERS OF HINDU DHARMA

Harijans Must Only Be Given Human Facilities, Says Malaviya

NASIK, (By Mail).

Numerous quotations from the Puranas and other sacred lore of the Hindus were cited by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya for a re-orientation of the shastric principles of "Varna". He said that a rational view of the caste system should be taken and the shastric injunctions observed to suit the modern exigencies. That such a thing was permissible and necessary according to the shastras, if it did not go against the fundamental principles of the Dharma, he asserted and cited numerous examples from the Puranas and the Itihasas. "I am a lover of our ancient traditions myself and I follow the traditions (acharas). I am not for giving up these time-honoured 'acharas', but what it is required is their observance to suit modern times". Quoting from the shastras, he pointed out that importance should not be given to birth, but to the conduct and character of an individual. There were numerous instances of Shudras by birth attaining greatness and compelling due recognition from the higher castes.

"THEIR UPLIFT OUR DUTY"

Proceeding he said that it was the duty of the higher castes to educate and help the lower castes. A true study of the scriptures would make that point abundantly clear. He added: "Seventy-five years of my life I have now spent and it is now late I know. But I am going hereafter to devote all my time to the service of the depressed classes and their welfare. "For, they are of us and we have spurned them so far. It speaks volumes for their devotion to the selfsame Dharma whose mistaken adherents committed such indignities, that they loyally stuck to their faiths in spite of desperate odds. "Their uplift is our duty and their welfare our concern, for they have been Hindus and they are Hindus. No one else has a claim on them", he continued.

"MERE HUMAN FACILITIES"

Referring to the difficulties of the Harijans, Pundit Malaviya appealed to the caste Hindus to allow the Harijans the same facilities allowed to the non-Hindus. He asks: "When we are prepared to fraternise with those outside Hinduism why should we not do so with those who are of us and who belong to us?" He knew that Hindus were divided on this point but it did not matter. When a beginning was made there would be many to follow. If the other Hindus fraternised with them as Hindus and gave them the mere human facilities of living, the Harijans would be satisfied. "Treat them well and they will be foremost ranks of the defenders of Hindu Dharma. In them we have an army, an unpaid army, a willing army and a courageous army for the defence of Hinduism."

Concluding he said: "I do not want any one to leave us and if I can help it, I will not allow anyone to go from us. Let us, now that we have realised our responsibility and learnt our duty, work with full heart and do our best and may God grant us success."—A.P.

PILGRIMAGE WITH PROPAGANDA

Pt. Malaviya Visits Holy Trimbakeshwar

NASIK, (By Mail).

A devout and 'orthodox' Brahmin that he is, Pundit M. M. Malaviya during his stay in Nasik on anti-untouchability work, availed himself of the opportunity to do 'jatra' and have 'darshan' at the sacred 'tirthas' and holy temples on the banks of the Godaveri, the Ganges of Western India. Not a day did he miss the ritual bath in the sacred Godaveri here and never did he taste food till he had 'Darshan' at the Shri Kalaram temple at Panchavati.

Pundit Malaviya and his party also visited holy Trimbak at the source of the Godaveri and visited the shrine of Trimbakeshwar, one of the twelve Jyotirlingas in all-India. Punditji had a ritual purificatory bath in the sacred Kushavart tank there and visited the shrine of Nivritinath famous saint of Maharashtra who is said to have entered living 'samadhi' (entombed alive).

Pundit Malaviya took the opportunity at Trimbak to have a talk with the Brahmins of the temple and appealed to them to give facilities to the Harijans.

The Go-Shala (cattle farm) at Nasik was one of the places he visited often where he would offer puja to the cows and spent a happy half-nour among the calves.—A.P.

"PROUD OF BEING HINDUS"

NASIK, (By Mail).

"We are proud to belong to the Hindu fold", declared Mr. H. J. Khandekar, Harijan leader of Nagpur belonging to the Mahar community, addressing a meeting of caste Hindus and Harijans at Panchavati, following a Tea Party in his honour and of Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, the Poona Harijan leader.

Mr. Khandekar said that despite the treatment meted out by the caste-Hindus, the Harijans had their love the Vedic Dharma. Their quarrel was with the followers of Hinduism and not the philosophy of the Hindus. He was very glad that an awakening had come to the Hindus and they had come to realise their responsibilities. He hoped that the castemen would carry it to the logical end—of equal status to the Harijans. The speaker wanted to know what the limit Dr. Ambedkar put to the abolition of untouchability. Personally he was not for intermarriage. He wanted the same treatment for Harijans that a caste Hindu gave another caste Hindu. Marriage, etc., were personal affairs. Mr. Rajbhoj also addressed the meeting and thanked them for their expression of brotherhood. He thought that such mixed functions would help the growth of friendship between the two communities. "The more you fraternise with us the more will our love for you grow." He hoped that they will not rest content with giving parties but would do more in their daily lives to show their oneness with the Harijans.—A.P.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER NOT JUSTIFIED

U. P. Home Member On Cancellation Of Congressman's Gun Licence

LUCKNOW, Mar. 19.

During question hour in the U. P. Council, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Home Member, replying to a member said that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the District Magistrate of Hamipur's order for the application of the renewal of gun licence to the effect that "the applicant helped the Congress in the recent District Board election and is certainly disloyal. Therefore I cancel his licence".

The Home Member added that the Government did not consider that this order could be justified as it stood.

With regard to the simultaneous police raids conducted in several cities of the United Provinces last month, the Home Member informed another member that no arrests had been made in this connection.

Replying to a further question as to whether the Government were launching a case like the Meerut conspiracy one, the Home Member said that as the evidence collected was not yet examined, it was not possible to say what action would be taken.—United Press.

A. I. Muslim League Council To Meet In Bombay

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held in Bombay on Friday, the 10th April next.

The meeting is convened to settle and arrange all necessary preliminaries regarding the 24th annual session of the All-India Muslim League.—A.P.

Hindu Mahasabha Cabinet To Meet

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is due to arrive here on the 19th instant after the Nasik programme. Taking advantage of Panditji's presence here the Hindu Mahasabha has issued a circular letter to the members of the Working Committee intimating that an emergent meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the 22nd March to consider, among other things the proposal of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha for holding the next annual session of the Mahasabha in October during Dashra holidays instead of Christmas Week in December and the situation at Bhawalpur and other Muslim state.—A.P.

Mr. A Vittal Pai, I.C.S., Collector of Tanjore, who has been appointed Agent to the Governor-General in Ceylon.

SIND GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE

Will Arrive At Karachi On April 1

KARACHI, March 19.

Sir Lancelot Graham, Governor-Designate of Sind, and Lady Graham will arrive at Karachi at 8-30 a.m. on April 1, by H. M.'s "Indus".

The arrival will be public. A deputation of prominent officials will go on Board. A salute of 17 guns will be fired as the Governor disembarks.

The Chief Secretary to the Government will read the Royal Warrant after which the Judicial Commissioner will administer the oaths.

The Revenue Commissioner will then present the Principal Civil and Naval Officers, Foreign Consuls and other prominent persons to His Excellency and to Lady Graham.

The Mayor will read an address of welcome to which His Excellency will reply.

After the National Anthem and another salute of 17 guns, His Excellency and Lady Graham will drive to the Government House.—A.P.

RAILWAY ENGINEERING

Surveying, Made Compulsory Subject

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The following communique has been issued:

It has been decided by the Government of India that with effect from the examination to be held in 1937 for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers "Surveying" will be a compulsory subject. The candidate must also produce a certificate that he has undergone satisfactory practical training in surveying for a period of at least one year in a college or institution recognised by the Public Service Commission for the purpose.

The certificate must be signed by the principal of the institution or by the head of the Department of Surveying.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE FROM GOVT.

Husband Your Resources And Fit Yourselves For Swaraj, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, toured the Darbhanga district in North Bihar recently when he addressed several public meetings at which he exhorted the people to reduce their wants by economising their expenditure and practising self-sufficiency in the matter of cloth as conceived in Gandhiji's constructive programme. There was no hope, he said, of the Government coming to their rescue. They cared for their taxes only, which they spentmainly on the military and salary and pension of their servants. He wanted the people to strengthen themselves and husband their resources to make themselves fit for Swaraj the first step for the attainment of which was the strengthening of the Congress organisation by starting Ashrams and making them the centres of all constructive and political Congress activities.

He appealed to the people for donations and to help the workers.—A. P.

SHUKLA'S GROUP WITHDRAW

Jubbulpore Congress Elections

JUBBULPORE, March 18.

In the elections to the Jubbulpore Town, Tehsil and District Congress Committees, for which nomination papers were filed by the candidates on Sunday last, the candidates belonging to the group of Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congresss Committee, withdrew their nominations.

The Polling Officer under the circumstances has returned the remaining candidates as duly elected unopposed.

It is reliably understood that the disappointed members of Mr. Shukla's group have drawn his attention to the situation that has been created at Jubbulpore by their withdrawal, and have appealed to Mr. Shukla to invalidate the elections of these Congress bodies.

Further developments are awaited.—United Press.

BUDDHA GAYA TEMPLE BILL

G. G. Accords Sanction To Introduction In Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Governor-General has accorded sanction to the Nahabodhi Bill for control of the sacred temple at Gaya by Buddhists, by Capt. Maung Aye, Member of the Council of State.

The Bill will be introduced in the Council of State on the next non-official day.—United Press.

While Mr. P. D. Raikut, M.L.C. proprietor of the Baiputhapur Raj, was having a shikar in his forest estate at Godagunje, four men beating the forest for game were mauled by a Royal tiger. The condition of two of them was serious, but on medical aid being rendered they are progressing.

"Acceptance Of Office Spells Disaster"

Bengal Leaders' Appeal To Observe All-India Anti-Ministry Day On March 22

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Prominent Congress workers of this province including Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Suresh Chandra Banarjee, Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. Bajani Mukharjee, and Dr. R. M. Lohia, Secretary, Congress Socialist Party are signatories to the following statement on the question of acceptance of office which is going to loom large in the proceedings of the ensuing Congress session at Lucknow:—

"We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by the Ministerialists in the Congress Our conviction has strengthened that a policy of acceptance of office under the new constitution can only spell disaster to the Congress and our Freedom Movement.

HOAX SEEN THROUGH.

"Work the constitution in order to wreck it" was an attractive enough cry. The Ministerialists have themselves seen through the hoax and lost heart in its perpetration.

The pro-Ministry group has decided upon a fresh line of advance. It will work the constitution to unwork the safeguards There can be nothing more pleasing to the British.

The British do not want an exercise of the constitutional safeguards, if Congress Ministers can be found who will safeguard their interests.

The widely advertised memorandum to the members of the Congress Parliamentary Board quite correctly clinches the issue in the form of a question that the choice really lies between acceptance of office by way of experiment in a sturdy and robust spirit with determination to disregard the so-called safeguards to the maximum extent practicable and non-acceptance pure and simple. It is a reformist experiment

The frail flint of Ministerial determination shall break into pieces, the moment it seeks to strike at the rock of British safeguards. The Ministers must resign. What then is the use of a Congress Ministry that holds office only while it is inactive and submissive?

It is the mentality behind the contemplated experiment with the new reforms which runs counter to all that is noble in the Congress, to the basis itself of the Congress.

We may easily leave little reforms to the moderates, and the constitutionalists.

DILUTIONS IN CONGRESS CREED.

It pains us to think of the dilutions in the Congress creed of complete independence consequent upon parliamentary coalitions of Congress Ministers with undesirable groups and individuals.

A policy of acceptance of office will inevitably lead to the unequal and irregular development of our province. While Congressmen in provinces with Congress majorities will have formed the Government, those in others will be fighting against it. The Indian National Congress will have broken up into two contradictory systems, the system of the Government and the system of the Opposition.

We cannot understand how Congressmen, in particular, of our province can even contemplate a Ministerial policy. We shudder to think of Congress Ministers under whose regime thousands of youngmen will continue to be detained without trial and the Criminal Law Amendment Acts have their full operation.

The life-breath of the Congress is the increasing hunger of the people for freedom. The legislatures are of use only in so far as they awaken and intensify this hunger.

"ANTI-MINISTRY DAY."

It is stupid to suggest that the logical conclusion of a policy of council entry is the formation of Ministers. If we contest the elections on the issue of the principle of self-determination, no one can demand of us to work a constitution determined for us by others. We may only wreck it in the councils and generate such forces in the country outside as will replace it by another which we have ourselves framed.

We, therefore, welcome the campaign against acceptance of office and appeal to Congressmen in every district to observe the All-India Anti-Ministry Day on Sunday, March 22."—United Press.

QUADRUPLE SUICIDE MYSTERY

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

The story of a quadruple suicide in which two young women, a girl of ten and an infant in arms, were the victims, comes from Chinchooli in Gulbarga district.

It is stated that when the relatives of the deceased found them missing, a search was made and their bodies were discovered in an old well.

Nothing is known of the circumstances which led to the tragedy, which appears to have been the outcome of a suicide pact, which was the verdict recorded at the inquest.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN'S FURNITURE ATTACHED

Legal Action Against Municipality Expected

LYALLPUR, March 17

For alleged non-payment of Rs. 11/8 of water charges for 1932, by the local Congress Committee for the tap installed in the Congress office, the Tahsildar, Lyallpur, yesterday attached three easy and three ordinary chairs and one big cot of Lala Chint Ram Thapar a prominent Congress worker of Lyallpur.

Lal Chint Ram Thapar informs that he intends to take legal action against the Municipal Committee and the Municipal President, as according to him, the attachment has been made illegally.

The matter has caused a stir in the city.—United Press.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR MR SRINATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 19.

The Central State scholarship which is awarded annually by the Government of India has been awarded this year to Mr. K. V. Srinath M.Sc. of the Civil and Military Station Bangalore to enable him to do research work in Cytology and Plant Genetics at the University of London.

MOTHER OF 7 CHILDREN APPEARS AT MATRIC EXAM.

TANGAIL, March 15.

Srimati Santi Sudha Debi, Narinda, who is the mother of ven children, is appearing at matriculation examination the Tangail centre this year. youngest son is two years old.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

WE'VE GOT TO GO AFTER YOUR BROTHER AND MISS GWYN NOW, CHELFORD!-- DO YOU KNOW WHERE HE TOOK HER?
I WISH I DID, WADE---
2-25
HE MUST BE SOMEWHERE IN THESE UNDERGROUND PASSAGES, BUT HE'S THE ONLY ONE THAT KNOWS THEM---
DOES THE MANUSCRIPT DESCRIBE THOSE PASSAGES, CHELFORD?
BUT THE MANUSCRIPT IS GONE!- I BURNT IT!
WADE PULLED IT FROM THE FIRE BEFORE IT BURNT!--- HE'S GOT IT WITH HIM!

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